

# Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XV—No 51.

YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, FEB. 14, 1879.

WHOLE No. 779

## GO TO DETROIT TO BUY YOUR WINTER GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

### WINTER OVERCOATS.

Winter Overcoats, and Winter Ulsters for men's and boys' wear, at very low prices at MABLEY THE CLOTHIER'S One-Price Clothing House.

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Winter Underwear, and all lines of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods for winter wear at very low prices at MABLEY THE CLOTHIER'S One-Price Clothing House.

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Winter Hats and Caps and Ladies' and Children's Furs at very low prices at MABLEY THE CLOTHIER'S One-Price Clothing House.

### WINTER WOOLENS.

Winter Wooleens made to order at very low prices at MABLEY THE CLOTHIER'S One-Price House. Do not buy any articles in our line for winter wear until you have seen

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And thereby low prices we are selling them at. We are making prices very low rather than carry them over to another season

## C. R. MABLEY,

124, 126, 128, 130, 132, and 134 Woodward Ave., DETROIT.

## THE COMMERCIAL.

Published every Saturday morning, at the corner of  
Huron and Cross Streets, Ypsilanti, Mich., by  
**CHARLES MOORE.**

### PERIPATETICO.

Of all the qualities that the American flesh is heir to, there is perhaps none more openly condemned and secretly admired than that attribute vulgarly known as 'brass.' This quality seems to consist of a general unblushingness regarding the making of presumptuous requests, or the making of promises. It has a great deal to say for itself on every imaginable subject, and occasionally masquerades as 'smartness,' so called, but is as widely separated from real wit as the heaven from the earth. It considers that every shirking of duty, every evasion of an honorable course is so much clear gain. Young America is oftentimes attracted by this spurious brightness, and occasionally argues within itself that it must take a person of some ability to contrive and execute the various dodges with so much adroitness, but it is not a thing to be coveted, and in the end makes its possessor something to be shunned and disliked, rather than admired.

"Men cease to interest us when we find their limitation," says Emerson, and it has occurred to the Peripatetico to wonder if we ever do find the limitation of any one. People may love us within an inch of our lives, and we leave them convinced that we have sounded their natures to the utmost limit of their shallowness, when all at once some sudden occurrence, some exigency brings out a capacity we never dreamt was there, and we reverse our judgment. It sometimes seems, too, that we ourselves are in a way responsible for the impressions made upon ourselves by others. Just so far as we are loadstones to draw out the best in others, just so far do we enjoy their company. This is not a dogma but simply a suggestion, and every one may find its truth for himself. Certain it is that a wide, sunny sympathy, though a light "that never was on sea or land," may work miracles of growth upon a barren nature or cold heart. As the Duchess in "Alice in Wonderland" would say, "And the moral to that is—"

Speaking of slang, did any one ever reflect upon the delightful grasp of the phrase "all out doors," commonly used as derogatory of various conditions? It suggests unlimited space and breeziness and all things delightful, and could it only be used as complimentary, the "lexicographers of the present," as some one calls the originators of slang, would have builded better than they knew.

Among recent new music, we have received from Ditson & Co. several vocal and instrumental selections. A song much sung by Mme. Marie Roze is "Jesus Lover of my Soul," the words of the familiar hymn being set to the air of "Sweet Spirit, Hear my Prayer," from Wallace's opera of "Lurline." Mrs. Garrett dedicates a song to Mr. Bartlett, "Look forth from thy Fairy Bower," which is a very graceful little serenade, and a song for bass or baritone is "Tom, the Sailor," by Pinsuti. In dance music there is a vivacious galop, "Our Club," of which the title page is a partial recommendation; a bright little polka, "Mack," by Stranberg, and "Simplicity," which last selection can also be found in the last number of the Musical Record, published by the firm.

The Atlantic for March is one of the best numbers recently given the public. The articles of most solid importance are perhaps the one on "Our Land Policy," by George W. Julian, in which the questions of the rights of settlers, and the abuses of speculation are discussed, and Mr. N. S. Shaler geologically treats of "The Natural History of Politics." "Presidential Electioneering in the Senate," is a noteworthy and brilliant paper, and Mark Twain's "Great Revolution in Riteairn," is a burlesque in his usual style, but with a moral attached thereto. For sketches W. W. Story furnishes his pleasant recital of "A Roman holiday twenty years ago," and there is another collection of "Ghost Stories," by H. B. K. The short story of the number is "Rosamond and the Conductor," a clever and rather amusing production. "The Lady of the Aroostook" is happily married at the end of her somewhat trying experiences, so that no reader who has depreciated Mr. Howell's sometime habit of ending his stories unhappily, can find the least cause of contention here. The poetry is unexceptionable: Whittier pleads for the Old South in a poem called "The Land Marks," and commemorates the death of Bayard Taylor by some beautiful and touching verses. Longfellow contributes "The Chamber over the Gate," written in his most sympathetic and beautiful way. Rose Terry Cooke has a spirited description of the Catholic Rebellion of 1536 in "The Ballad of Christopher Aspe," and a graceful little poem is "Faint Heart," by Lucy Pleasant. The Contributor's Club is more entertaining and varied than usual, and the reviews attain their customary worth.

## GENERALITIES.

Senator Edmunds is the latest candidate for a place on the Supreme Bench.

Abbott Academy, Andover, Mass., has counted among her alumnae no less than twenty foreign missionaries.

Hard usage has so battered up the New York Tribune Turkish war maps as to fit them for European plague maps.

If the doctors keep on cutting up Wade Hampton, they will have to send the pieces to the Senate in order to get the majority of the man there.

The reforms that the Greenbackers and Democrats would carry out, if they could get the chance, are made manifest by the Maine House of Representatives, which body gave the State printing to a greenback paper when there were two lower bidders.

Olive Logan has been interviewing General Grant, with the following result: "Are you going to be the next President of the United States, General?" "No I am not," he replied. Then, after a pause, he added: "But I'm going to be their most independent citizen." We have no doubt that the General spoke the whole truth.

In view of the fact that Michigan University needs, and is trying to get, a new gymnasium it might be well for some of the alumni to imitate the example set by a recent Harvard graduate, who has given that college a gymnasium fitted with a bowling alley, a running track, rooms for base ball and rowing practice in winter, assembly rooms for meetings, besides all the usual appliances for a gymnasium. The building will cost not less than \$50,000.

Speaking of the deaths of Richard Henry Dana and William Cullen Bryant, the New York Evening Post connects the two men as follows: "Accident aided in joining their names inseparably. Mr. Dana was the editor who gave Mr. Bryant's first poem to the world, and when Mr. Dana afterward came to his own as a poet, it was Mr. Bryant who, as the editor of a review, discovered the worth of his first poem and brought it before the public in the periodical which he controlled."

Joseph Cook, whom, by the way, the London Saturday Review lately raked down, recently made the following sensible remarks on the subject of strikes:

"Thirty years of history point to six conclusions. Co-operation obviates strikes; stimulates the workman to industry and carefulness; incites him to frugality; improves his moral, social and political character; provides for him employment independently of the will of the middleman; gives him the middleman's share of the profits. The communist depends on state help, the co-operator on self help."

## LOCAL OPTION.

Editor Commercial: I understand that there is some talk at Lansing among the members of the Legislature of passing a "Local Option Law." This certainly would be an easy way out for politicians, as it would enable them to throw all the responsibility back on their constituents. Is it right for men, who were elected to pass laws for the protection of all the people of the State, to pass a law that will enable a part of our citizens to protect themselves from the evils that the liquor traffic entails, and leave the rest at the mercy of the saloon keeper? There are serious objections of such a law. It has been tried in many of our States, but has never been satisfactory. It has often happened that two adjacent towns in the same county have voted differently on this question. The one adopts a license system, and secures a revenue from this infamous business; the other washes its hands of all complicity with the traffic, and spends money freely to prosecute those who sell illegally. The town that voted no license is compelled to bear a share of the expenses for criminal prosecutions and the support of criminals and paupers, that a liquor traffic for which it is in no way responsible has entailed on the county. The greatest objection to "Local Option," however, is that it leaves so many of our citizens without any protection from this criminal business. All over the State there are earnest temperance workers who unfortunately do not live in a place where the majority are opposed to license. Are they not entitled to protection? Would you be satisfied with a "Local Option Law" if you lived in such a place?

From all parts of the State petitions are going in to the Legislature asking for the passage of a prohibitory law. This does not mean "Local Option." We ask for a whole loaf; I hope that our law makers will not give us a half a loaf.

A prominent Republican said recently that temperance men had never asked anything from the Republican party in our State that they had not granted. The Republican party have a two-thirds majority in both branches of the Legislature, and it is in their power to grant us just such a law as temperance citizens want. Will they do it? I hope that the friends of a prohibitory liquor law will not give the members of the Legislature any encouragement to pass a "Local Option Law." If such a law is passed, let them take the whole responsibility.

WATSON SNYDER.

FROM RAWSONVILLE.—There will be a donation social at Good Templars' Hall, Tuesday evening, Feb. 18, for the benefit of Rev. E. Barry. An invitation is given to all who feel willing and able to support religion and morality in this place and vicinity.

Our winter school, taught by Mr. Lyman Graves, closes next Friday.

The young man, Younglove, hurt by a falling tree, noticed in your last issue, has since died and was buried last Saturday by the Masonic fraternity.

c. c.

## WYOMOKER

A BLOOD, BRAIN AND  
NERVE FOOD.

The most powerful vitalizing nerve tonic and invigorator known; a sovereign cure in all nervous diseases, heart disease, exhausted vitality, broken-down constitutions, dyspepsia, weakness of the kidneys, bladder, urinary organs, arresting seminal and prostatic affections, restoring nervous and debilitated systems to health and vigor. Price \$1.50 and \$2.00. Sold by first-class druggists, FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO., General Agents, Detroit.

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THE GENUINE  
**DR. C. McLANE'S**  
Celebrated American  
WORM SPECIFIC  
OR  
VERMIFUGE.

### SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

The countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable; sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccup; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

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**LIVER PILLS**

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

### AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. As a simple purgative they are unequalled.

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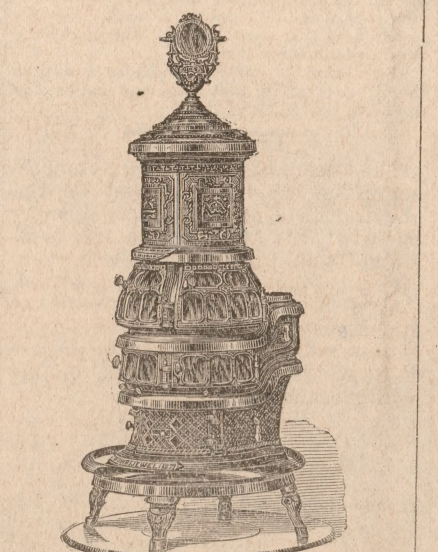
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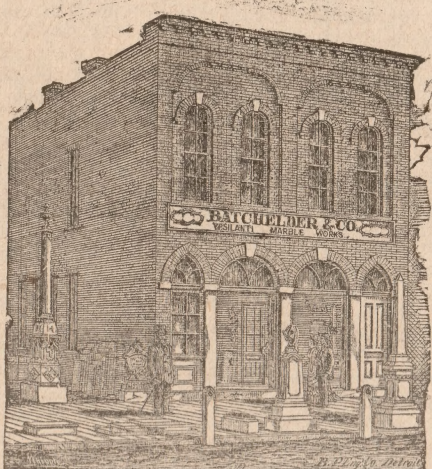
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**EUGENE LAIBLE,**

Proprietor.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

A Lansing dealer bought 13 skunk skins one day last week. Black command \$50 to \$150; spotted, 75 cents to \$1.50. The demand for these pelts comes from Russia.

Boos and Byers, the celebrated Allegany county religious lunatics, have been strung up a great breeze in Bellevue township, Eaton county, resulting at 11 o'clock in the school house where they held forth, being visited with ropes and a mild insinuation of a hanging bee. Women fainted, and a great uproar ensued, in the midst of which the apostles dug out.

Mr. Ambrose Atwood, a well-known lumberman of Maple Valley, Montcalm county, died Wednesday morning.

A fire in the Stephens' block at Mount Clemens, Tuesday evening, did about seven thousand dollars worth of damage.

A log road is about to be built from some northern station on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad to the Manistee River, the work to be done by a prominent lumbering firm at Manistee. Four locomotives have been ordered from Pittsburg.

The first Teachers' Institute for Emmet County, was held at Little Traverse, on Friday and Saturday, January 31 and February 1. The attendance was quite large, and an interesting meeting was had.

A fire at Ovid Wednesday night destroyed Sowers & White's bank, Beebe & Covert's drug store, Mrs. Beattie's millinery store, J. H. Randall's barber shop, and D. C. Harrington's justice office. Loss from \$8,000 to \$10,000; insured for \$4,350.

John W. Hurley, arrested in Lenawee county on a charge of firing his house, by which his wife and two of his children lost their lives, has been acquitted.

The biennial report of the Kalamazoo Asylum says that October 1 last the asylum contained 618 patients. During the past two years 519 have been admitted, and 644 discharged, leaving 497 under treatment. Of those discharged 117 recovered, 195 improved, 246 were not improved, and 81 died. The normal capacity of the institution is 550, but the daily average for the past two years has been 645, and last spring and summer was over 700.

The report of the Pontiac Insane Asylum states that the capacity of the building is sufficient for 330 patients, and the institution is full.

At a meeting of the Regents at Ann Arbor, Thursday evening, Prof. Ross was reinstated Assistant Professor of Physiological Chemistry at a salary of \$1,500, and his salaries were released from the payment of the \$5,000 judgment which the University held against them. Regents Clinton, DuBois, and Rynd voted for the resolution and Regents Cutcheon and S. S. Walker against it, Regents Grant and E. O. Walker being absent.

J. S. Heath, of New Boston, Wayne county, committed suicide at Kalamazoo, Friday by shooting himself in the head. He had gone there to get married, but the proposed bride's father interfered, with the above result.

Dr. H. A. Reynolds, the red ribbon reformer, has begun a second campaign in Michigan. He spoke Friday evening at Ionia to about 500 people.

Prof. Geo. S. Morris, of the University, has received an offer of a professorship in the University at Baltimore, and it is said he will accept.

Pontiac is to be written up and illustrated in the New York Graphic. It was formerly the home of the proprietors of that paper.

Jackson Patriot: Of the children attending school in known as the "Grass Lake" school in Summit, seven miles from this city, seventeen have died of diphtheria, since the beginning of winter. At Grass Lake there were eight deaths this disease, which has finally disappeared.

A telegram from Boston states that a match been made for Col. J. H. McLaughlin, and William Miller, of Boston, on February 15, Graco-Roman, with tripping, for \$500 a side.

The Michigan Central has been doing a very active business of late, its entire equipment being in use.

The best paying railroad in Michigan, as shown by the reports for the past year, is the Detroit, Lansing & Northern.

The democratic State Convention is appointed to meet at Lansing on the 28th day of February.

The Hon. Uzziel Putnam, of Pokagon, died Monday morning aged 52 years. He was the first white child born in Cass county, and had always lived within 80 rods of his birthplace. He had represented his county in both branches of the Legislature, besides holding many other offices of public trust.

The amount of salt inspected during January was \$7,505 barrels.

Godlieb E. Rivard, a lad 16 years of age, was instantly killed by a falling tree at Schwaenger on Monday.

Dr. H. S. Hitchcock, of Lansing, dealer in books and notions, has made an assignment to Hon. James B. Porter. Assets unknown. Liabilities about \$8,000.

By an accidental explosion of blasting powder at the Champion Iron Mine, Marquette county a few days since, Samuel Bennett and John Rutter lost their lives, and John Danielson and Joseph Francome were seriously injured. Both of Danielson's eyes were blown out, and it is thought he cannot recover.

Miss Lena, daughter of Rev. W. A. Bronson, of Orleans, Ionia county, in rashly endeavoring to cross the railroad track in advance of an approaching train, was struck in which she was killed and thrown some distance. Her under lip was torn off, her jaw-bone fractured, two or three ribs fractured, besides a serious internal injuries.

Mr. and Mrs. Giles Kellogg, living near Charlotte, celebrated the 50th anniversary of their wedding January 24.

One of the results of the superstition of other days was revealed one day last week, on the farm of Mr. Phillips in Milan. A son of Mr. Phillips was chopping down a large elm tree, when he discovered a plug which had been driven in the wood and covered by the growth of the tree. Carefully removing the plug, he found a bunch of leaves in which was wrapped a lock of hair, and two quite large pieces of toe nails. These were probably deposited there to frighten away witches or devils.

The tug Miranda, owned by Storck Bros., was destroyed by fire at the dock in Saginaw City Tuesday morning. She was insured for \$3,000, which will cover the loss.

The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Honor held its annual session in Grand Rapids on Tuesday. The order has 2,700 members in the State, 25 new Lodges having been organized within the past year.

The Legislative Committee investigating the Kalamazoo Asylum have been sitting with closed doors and up to Tuesday had examined 25 witnesses and taken over 1,000 folios of testimony. It will probably be several weeks before they make their report.

A meeting of the state band leaders has been called at Lansing for March 5, to decide upon the place for holding the next state tournament.

Bay City Observer: A heavy fall of snow took place on Saturday and Sunday night in the vicinity of Gaylord, extending quite a distance in this direction. Monday morning the snow was three feet deep on the railroad track.

The biennial report of Insurance Commissioner shows that the risks written in Michigan during 1878 aggregated \$147,887,972; premiums received, \$1,730,126. Losses incurred (net) adjusted and paid or unpaid, \$320,556. Losses paid, \$899,326. The losses incurred in this state by these companies in 1878, were less by over \$400,000 than in the year 1877.

The new mineral discovered on the north shore of Lake Superior has been named "Huntite" after Dr. T. S. Hunt, of Montreal. It contains large proportions of silver and arsenic mixed with iron, zinc, cobalt, and sulphur.

GENERAL NEWS.

A terrible double tragedy occurred at Brightville village, Southern Illinois, Monday night. Charles C. McLaughlin, physician, invited his wife and her brother, Mr. Heavener, to his drug store, and, after drinking with him, shot him dead with a shot gun. The doctor fled, but was found by constables, and before they could get him to jail an infuriated mob of 50 persons seized him and hung him to a limb of a tree.

The Comptroller of the Currency reports that the total amount of bonds held by National banks as security for circulating notes on the 1st of February was \$348,938,200. Of this amount \$67,961,650 were six per cent. bonds. The banks also held \$184,850,300 five per cent. bonds. There are also held by banks \$43,578,550 four and a half per cent., and \$52,542,700 of four per cent. Amount of National Bank circulation on the first inst. is \$322,930,849.

The President has nominated Digby V. Bell as collector of customs at Detroit, a reappointment. Also Algeron S. Badger collector of customs at New Orleans, vice Geo. L. Smith, to be removed, and Wm. L. McMillan postmaster at New Orleans, vice Badger.

J. Madison Wells, Louis M. Kenner, and G. Cassagne, the Returning Board of Louisiana, appeared Thursday before the Superior Criminal Court, withdrew their plea of not guilty, and filed a demurrer to the information against them. Judge Cullom, their counsel, claims that under the decision of the Supreme Court of March 20, 1878, in the case against C. Anderson, they were entitled to a nolle pro. In their case, which the Attorney General refuses, the demurrer is filed for Thursday next. The Attorney General holds that the decision in the Anderson case is not res adjudicata, and holds that it is only good in that case. As several decisions of the present Supreme Court have afterward been changed, he is of opinion that the court may do so also in the case of the Returning Board.

A Topeka dispatch says that a resolution was introduced into the House Thursday afternoon charging that bribery and corruption had been resorted to in the late Senatorial election, that even members of the House had offered money for votes, and providing for a committee of five to fully investigate the matter; also all charges of corruption in office made against the recently elected Senator. A lively debate followed, and a substitute was introduced to make the resolution concurrent, which was voted down. Finally the resolution was adopted by a vote of 68 to 56.

A resolution was passed in the Kansas Senate similar to the one passed by the House, appointing a committee of five to investigate the charges of bribery and corruption in the late election, with the late United States Senatorial election. Concurrent resolutions were also introduced having the same object but were laid over under the rules.

A fire at Ripon, Wis., destroyed Ruel's block and a portion of Allen's block. The postoffice was located in Ruel's block, and the contents of the postoffice, together with all mail matter, records, funds, public documents and private papers of the postmaster. Total loss about \$13,000. Insurance \$6,000.

The nomination of ex-Gov. Hartshorn for postmaster at Philadelphia, was a genuine surprise, and it was quite as much of a surprise to discover that Gen. Hartshorn, who has been a Presidential candidate, and a leading man for the Berlin mission, should be willing to accept the office. But he is poor, and must do something. Nobody knew anything about the appointment, not even Postmaster General Key, until he came to the Cabinet meeting a few minutes before the nominations were made. The President has made several important nominations lately without consulting the Cabinet officers under whom they came.

The Chinese crew of the Australian bark Kate Waters, from Hong Kong for Foo Chow, mutinied, murdered their officers and sailed the vessel.

The ship Van Dieman was sunk by a collision with an unknown vessel. Two of the crew were picked up in a small boat. They report their shipmates and the crew of the unknown vessel as probably drowned.

Six men, who had been arrested for committing a number of robberies at Seymour, Ind., were taken on Saturday by a body of men, who marched them out of town, divested them of their clothing, gave them a severe whipping and then set them free.

Machinery Hall, on the Centennial grounds, at Philadelphia, which originally cost \$800,000, was sold at auction Saturday, to W. C. Allison & Co., for \$24,000.

G. F. Simmons, of Troy, N. Y., crazed by the elopement of his wife, poisoned his three children and cut his throat.

Advices from Belleville, Ill., say Geo. W. Sieber, treasurer of St. Clair county, is a defaulter for about \$30,000. His assets amount to some \$10,000, the balance it is said, will be promptly paid by his bondsmen.

The old Asbury University building at Green Cass, Mo., occupied by the preparatory departments of the college, the museum and the Whitcomb library, and also as the armory of the Asbury cadets, burned Monday afternoon. The building, which cost \$28,000 in 1878, is a total loss, as is also the museum, valued at \$5,000. The Whitcomb library, valued at \$10,000, is damaged one-half. The fire originated in the bell tower from a defective fuse.

A Council Bluffs, Iowa, dispatch says the surviving seven Cheyenne bucks, captured near Fort Robinson, Nebraska, after a desperate resistance, were taken through Council Bluffs Monday evening, en route to Fort Leavenworth, where they will probably be tried for evidence of the white settlers in Kansas. Besides the braves there were 14 women and children in the party, wives and children of the prisoners.

Wm. Runyon and wife and Greenville Grent and four of his family, at Queensville, Ind., were poisoned Saturday by eating buckwheat cakes. The farmer, Runyon, had put in his barn to kill rats. A portion of it became mixed with buckwheat which was afterwards sold to the parties named. Runyon is quite ill, the others will probably recover.

The report is received that a gorge in the Missouri River at Glasgow, Missouri, destroyed by the failure of a railroad bridge which is being built for the Chicago and Alton Railroad by the American Bridge Company of Chicago, Loss, \$30,000.

Under the direction of the court a New York jury gave a verdict for the defendants in a libel suit instituted by the Rev. Fred. Bell, Brooklyn, evangelist. The court held that the evidence of Bell himself, the libels were shown to be true and they were published for the public benefit.

A national conference of colored citizens will be held at Nashville, May 6. The object of the conference is to consider the situation of the colored citizens in the South relative to the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, and their educational, moral, social and political condition, and the question of immigration.

A fire five miles north of Milwaukee destroyed a group of buildings owned by Chas. Herman. The property destroyed included a flouring mill, a starch factory, and five drying kilns used for drying peas and starch. Loss, \$30,000, no insurance.

In the billiard tournament at New York City Schaefer was awarded first prize, \$1,000 in gold. The second, third and fourth prizes.

The embankment at Zeigler's ore beds, 15 miles from Allentown, Pa., has caved in, burying 11 persons, killing one and seriously injuring four.

A terrible accident occurred at Kansas City Tuesday morning at the foot of Grand avenue in a cut being made for the Chicago and Alton Railroad. The cut, with its almost perpendicular walls, 90 feet high, caved in and buried the workmen at their teams. There were four teams in the cut at the time, and ten men working at each team. Besides these there were the foreman, Jos. McCarthy, his clerk, and two men working with the pick. Six persons were killed outright and several wounded.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A dispatch from Vienna, on Friday states that from 15 to 20 fresh cases of cholera occurred daily near Xanthi, Thessaly, and there is great mortality from the same cause at Raslog.

A London dispatch on Friday says: It is estimated that from thirty to thirty-five thousand men are now on a strike at Liverpool. The demeanor of the crowd yesterday was most threatening, and the consequence of the sailors joining the strikers. The laborers employed in the provision trade also struck. At Waterloo dock the mob broke up the staging and did much damage. After their expulsion by the police they endeavored to storm the gates. At Prince's dock the mob boarded the bark Cora, from Wilmington, N. C., which was unloading her cargo of rosin, and extinguished the fires in the donkey engines and cut the hoisting gear. The mob numbered about 3,000. Smaller mobs terrorized the docks at Rye, New York, and Bramley Moor docks. The police were reinforced last night, especially near Sailors' Home. A number of laborers, sent to Liverpool from Wolverhampton, were compelled to return by threats of murder.

England has concluded a convention with Turkey, purchasing the straits of the Bosphorus, with the exception of the Sultan's private estates.

The British government is not inclined to interfere with the importation of cattle from America, provided there is adequate inspection before shipment and lairage at Liverpool. The trade says American shippers need not fear any interference with business.

Carathodori and Ali Pashas and Lebanon, Russian Ambassador, have signed the definitive treaty of peace.

The Russians have begun the evacuation of Turkish territory and will complete it in thirty-five days.

Podgoritz surrendered to the Montenegrins who have evacuated the Turkish localities.

Advices from the interior of Russia state that cholera, unhealthiness and a predisposition to an epidemic exist. The government of Saratoff complain of the foul condition of Kamishin. Typhus fever and small-pox are increasing in an alarming manner in the government of Iver. The Siberian plague has spread in the vicinity of Ekaterinoslav has spread to 27 neighboring localities. Of 2,000 head attacked one-half perished. The plague has appeared at a village on the Kieff Railway. There is great mortality at Orsk from small-pox and cholera. The epidemic of unknown epidemic has appeared in two villages of Tainboy and the plague at Restov. A large number of Cossacks who fled from Wietlianka were found frozen to death on the banks of the Volga.

A dispatch from Cape Town, Africa, says: On the 21st ult. a British column consisting of a portion of the 2nd Buffs, a Regiment of artillery and 600 native auxiliaries, was utterly annihilated near Tugla River, by 20,000 Zulus, who captured a valuable convoy of 102 wagons, 1,000 oxen, 2 cannon, 500 shot and shell, 1,000 rifles, 250,000 rounds of ammunition, 60,000 pounds weight of provision, and the colors of the Twenty-fourth regiment. It is estimated that 5,000 Zulus were killed and wounded in the battle. Among the killed on the British side are 2 majors, 4 captains, 12 lieutenants, and the quartermaster of the Twenty-fourth Regiment; 2000 British soldiers, a colonel, a captain, four lieutenants and sergeant major of engineers, beside 21 other British officers commanding native levies. Seven attacks subsequently made by the Zulus have been repulsed, and the colony is now somewhat recovering from the ravages of the plague which at first prevailed.

Natal, however, is in great danger, and disturbances are feared in Pongoland. Lord Chelmsford, commander of the expedition, has been forced to retire in consequence of the defeat. It is estimated that 500 soldiers were killed, besides the officers enumerated above.

The president of the Italian Board of Health, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, predicted that if the plague penetrated Europe it would destroy a third of the population. The Italian government has ordered 20 days' quarantine against arrivals from Egypt.

The reinforcement for Cape Colony ordered from England number about seven thousand men. The government is actively inquiring concerning private steamers. The Assistance, the only troop-ship in the harbor, is being rapidly prepared for service at Portmout.

The statement is published that the government has telegraphed to the Viceroy of India to immediately send reinforcements to Natal.

CONGRESS.

Feb. 5.—In the Senate Mr. Matthews (Rep., O.) read a memorial to Congress to inquire into the claims of citizens against Nicaragua was agreed to without discussion.

A bill passed appropriating \$4,933 to pay the Richmond Female Institute, Richmond, Va., for the use of its buildings by the army of the United States, from October, 1865, to October, 1866.

Mr. Hamlin (Rep., Me.) presented a letter from the Secretary of State saying that the family of the late Bayard Taylor, United States Minister to the German Empire, was not in financial straits, and that the salary of the Minister to Berlin be continued in favor of Mr. Taylor for one year. Referred.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolutions of Mr. Edmunds declaring the validity of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and Mr. Whyte (Dem., Md.) spoke in opposition thereto.

The question then being on the resolutions as submitted by Mr. Edmunds, he demanded a separate vote on each resolution. The first was agreed to by a vote of yeas 23, nays 17, a party vote.

In the House the report of the Committee on Elections in the Florida contested case was submitted, in favor of Jesse J. Finley and advertised the claims of Horace Bisbee. The minority submitted dissenting views, and both reports were recommitted.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Carlisle (Dem., Va.) in the chair, on the Army Appropriation bill. The number of aides-de-camp to which the general of the army shall be entitled was increased from three to four. Mr. White (Rep., Pa.) offered as an amendment to the bill substantially the bill known as "The Army Reorganization bill."

Mr. Banning favored the amendment. He moved that the committee rise, in order that the amendment might be printed. This was opposed by Messrs. Garfield (Rep., O.) and other Republicans who wished to have the vote taken at once, but it was agreed to, aye 106, nays 97.

Feb. 6.—In the Senate Mr. Blaine presented a memorial from manufacturing companies of Maine representing twelve million dollars capital, and employing thousands of persons, asking an appropriation for mails from and between one or more North Atlantic and South American ports. The memorialists say that the money will be returned in increased commerce. The memorial was referred.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Carlisle (Dem., Ky.) in the chair, on the Army Appropriation bill. The pending amendment was Mr. White's, offered yesterday, which comprised most of the features of the army reorganization bill. The amendment was agreed to by a vote of yeas 106, nays 97.

Mr. Page (Rep., Cal.) offered as a substitute an amendment authorizing the President to transfer the care and control of any of Indian tribes to the War Department temporarily whenever he should deem it advisable to do so on account of hostile action on their part against the United States, or in case of any difficulties arising between them and settlers.

Mr. Scates (Dem., N. C.) raised a point of order pending which the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Feb. 7.—In the Senate, Mr. Hamlin (Rep., Me.) from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back the Senate bill to restrict the immigration of Chinese to the country, and for the committee discharged from further consideration. He then reported back the House bill for the same purpose. And asked that the committee be discharged from further consideration, but that the bill be placed on the calendar. With this request he gave notice that, when the bill came up, he would move its indefinite postponement.

The Senate took up the bill which provides that any member who shall have been a member of the bar of the highest court of any State or territory, or of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for the space of three years, and shall have maintained a good standing before such court, and who shall be a person of good moral character, shall, on motion and production of such record, be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. After discussion the bill passed without amendment, yeas 40, nays 20.

In the House, the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill were non-concurrent.

Mr. Baker (Rep., Ind.), from the conference committee on the Fortification Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and asked for further conference. Agreed to.

Feb. 8.—In the Senate Mr. Windom (Rep., Minn.) from the conference committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, submitted a report. Agreed to, and the bill passed. The total amount appropriated is \$4,713,206, \$33,058 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

The conference committee's report on the bill to abolish the volunteer navy was agreed to. The bill allows all officers mustered out one year's pay. It affected one line officer and twenty-six medical officers. Provision is made for the admission of medical officers to the medical corps of the navy after examination. House bill providing for the payment to the officers and soldiers of the Mexican war of three months' extra pay, provided for by the act of July 19, 1848, was passed, after being amended to provide that the act shall include officers and men of the army, navy and marine services.

In the house the day was spent in considering the army appropriation bill. Mr. Cole (Rep., Mo.) offered an amendment requiring the inspection of supplies by quartermaster or commissary nearest the place of successful bidder. Agreed to.

Also the amendment that Indians who settle on lands under the homestead or pre-emption laws on purchased land shall be free from the control of Indian agents.

The original proposition for the transfer of the Indian to the War Department was rejected on a vote by tellers—yeas 88, nays 101. The result was applauded by the Republicans, the proposition having received only six or eight affirmative votes on that side and only about a dozen negative votes on the Democratic side.

Another amendment to the following amendment offered by Mr. Butler: "And telegrams are authorized to be transmitted by railroad companies that may have telegraph lines for the government and for the general public at rates to be fixed by the government according to the provisions of article 65 of the revised statutes of the United States." The amendment was adopted.

The amendment for the reorganization of the army was agreed to, yeas 116, nays 92.

The amendment offered by Mr. Hewitt (Dem., N. Y.) to exempt the authority to have troops at the polls on election day "to keep peace" was adopted, yeas 110, nays 95, a strict party vote, with the exception of Mr. Brogren (Rep., N. C.) who voted in the affirmative with the Democrats.

Mr. Currier (Dem., Tex.) submitted an amendment repealing the law which requires that military headquarters in time of peace shall be established at points where the government owns buildings and barracks. Adopted. The bill then passed.

Feb. 10.—In the Senate Mr. Withers (Dem., Va.) presented a petition of the Catholic Young Men's National Union, protesting against the discrimination made by the Government in appointing chaplains in the army and navy, by which Catholic soldiers and seamen are deprived of the benefit of their religion; and in the appointment of Indian agents, by which the number of Indians who are Catholics are placed in charge of denominations in which they have no interest or confidence. Referred.

In the House the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing the law in regard to the test oath of jurors, and also the law for the appointment and payment of supervisors of election and their aids, were rejected, yeas 126, nays 113, not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to establish postal savings banks was defeated, yeas 99, nays 184.

The Boston Statesman, in commenting on the rapid destruction of the pine forests of Michigan, very sensibly remarks: "If the land cut over is allowed its natural woody growth there is no great danger, but we do not think that is being done. The people of Michigan, we fear, are like the people of Massachusetts; they let the disease do its worst before they think of applying a remedy."

DETROIT MARKETS.

Flour—Choice white.....4 40@4 50  
Medium.....4 35@4 40  
Low grades.....2 85@3 25  
Wheat—Extra white.....95%  
No. 1 white.....92%  
No. 2 white.....82%  
Corn—33@35c per bush.  
Oats—22@25c  
Barley—1 20 @ 1 50 per cental for state.  
Rye—44@46c per bush.  
Buckwheat Flour—\$3 80 @ 4 per bbl.  
Beans—Green 60c @ 90 per bush. Pickled \$1 25.  
Butter—Prime quality, 12 @ 14. Medium 8 @ 9c.  
Cheese—9 @ 9 1/2c per lb.  
Cranberries—\$6.00 @ \$6.00 per bbl.  
Dressed Hogs—\$2 90 @ 4 25 per hd.  
Eggs—Fresh 20 @ 25c.  
Fresh Fruits—Apples \$1 30 @ 1 60 per bbl.; Hops—New crop selling at 7 @ 8 cts. per lb. HAY—\$9 00 @ 11 00 per ton.  
Hides—Green 15 @ 13c; Cured, 7 @ 7 1/2c.  
Honey—11 @ 13c.  
Potatoes—60 @ 62c per bush.  
Provisions—Pork Mess \$9 50 @ \$10 20; Lard 6 @ 6 1/2; Smoked Hams, 8 @ 9 1/2; Shoulders, 4 1/2 @ 6 1/2; Bacon, 6 @ 6 1/2; extra Mess Beef, \$9 25 @ 50 per cwt.  
Poultry—Dressed Chickens 7 @ 10c; Turkeys 10 @ 13c; per lb; Live chickens per pair 35 @ 45c.  
Seeds—Clover \$3.60 @ 4 per bushel.  
Sheep Skins—75 cts. to \$1.50.  
Salt—Saginaw, 90c @ 95 per bbl; Onondaga \$1 00.  
Wood—\$3 00 @ 60c per cord.  
Furs—Badger, 10 to 75 cts; Bear, \$1 to \$7; Beaver, 50 cts to \$1.50; Cat, 7 to 40 cts; Deer, 15 to 18 cts per lb; Elk and Moose 8 cts per lb; Fish, 25 cts to \$7; Fox 10 cts to \$30; Lynx, 15 cts to \$150; Marten, 10 cts to \$250; Mink, 5 to 50 cts; Muskrat, 3 to 10 cts; Opossum, 3 to 10 cts; Otter, 25 cts to \$5; Raccoon, 5 to 70 cts; Skunk 5 to \$100; Wolf, 15 cts to \$2.00.

Detroit Stock Market.

At King's cattle yards 265 head of cattle were received on Monday, and the following were the principal sales: Nine head, av 762, at \$2 60; 5 steers, av 1,006, at 3 1/2; 3 head, av 1,306, at 3 1/2; 5 head, av 1,004, at \$3 70; 4 head, av 800, at 2 1/2; 1 head, av 940, at 3; 3 head, av 750, at 3; 5 bulls, av 886, at \$2 12 1/2; 2 head, av 858, at 1 1/2; 2 heifers, av 770, at \$3; 5 head, av 1,032, at \$3 30; 4 head, av 842, at 3; 7 head, av 1,095, at 3 1/2; 7 head, av 843, at 2 1/2; 8 head, av 745, at 2 1/2; 18 head, av 923, at 3; 11 head, av 930, at \$2 85; 6 head, av 950, at 3 1/2; 5 head, av 1,050, at \$18 per head; 3 steers, av 900, at \$3 40; 5 head, av 900, at \$2 60.  
The sales of sheep were 56 head, av 91, at \$3 90; 19 head, av 85, at \$2 80; 14 head, av 100 at 4c.  
No hogs were offered in the market.

Famous Violin Makers.

No one can say just when violins were invented, but it is certain that, though the principle of this instrument—strings set in vibration upon a sounding-board—was known in the earliest times, the world still went on harping and drumming, playing on pipes, tabors, lutes, dulcimers, and other instruments, of which we have no patterns, for more than five thousand years.

The first violin is said to have come from the workshop of a studious old instrument-maker. Gasparo di Salo, who lived in the village of Brescia, in northern Italy, toward the last of the sixteenth century. He gave the violin its present shape and size, and its name, which signifies "little viol." After him, in the same town, came many other makers whom we need not recall, till we come to the famous name of Amati.

Andreas Amati lived in the neighboring town of Cremona, and spent his time making violas after the fashion of the day. But it was a poor fashion, he thought; and when he heard that Gasparo di Salo had made great improvements and changes in the instrument, he journeyed to Brescia, entered Gasparo's workshop, learned all that was taught there, and then, burning with new ideas, he went home and established in his native village the celebrated school of Cremona violins. His sons were brought up to their father's trade, and they handed the secrets of it to their sons, who, in turn, altered and shaped and invented, seeking perfection.

About a hundred years after Gasparo di Salo had sent his violin into the world, a young man named Antonio Stradivarius was among the pupils at the Amati school. He was a slow, silent youth, not remarkable for anything excepting his close attention to his work and his careful study of his master's instruments. Even after his apprenticeship was over, and he had started his own workshop, he clung to the old patterns, copying them in every detail, both faults and merits, and often signing them with the name of his master, Nicholas Amati. But one day he seems to have waked suddenly to clearer sight, and he said to himself: "There's more music in wood and strings and horse-hair than has ever yet been brought out. Anteus, that is your work to do."

So he set about this newly revealed task with that quiet zeal and infinite patience which we describe by the word "genius." For twenty years he shut himself up in a lonely workshop.

All the long time between early manhood and middle age he spent before a work-bench, with compass or tool in hand, experimenting with his materials, testing, studying, and applying their properties and resources. He was fifty-six years old before he was satisfied that he had reached the best results of his studies, and then, full of knowledge and power, he began, in 1690, to make violins with wonderful rapidity, sending them throughout the musical world, where their surpassing merits made them and the name of Stradivarius famous forever.

When we think of the slow growth of the violin, advancing only by centuries, we can scarcely understand why a thing so slight, so apparently simple, should have required six thousand years for its perfection. But what was the problem which the makers of the violin had set themselves? Simply this: to create a human voice. The air was filled with music; sweetest of all were the voices of women. No instrument expressed the shrill, clear, vibrant quality of a soprano voice. Beside it, the tones of harps, lutes, guitars and spinets were hollow and vexing. Each violin-maker then sought, with his bits of wood and strings, to put the air in motion to gather the sound-waves and confine them in the wooden shell, and send them back to us in tones which should be brilliant, flexible, true, and mellow as the loveliest singing voice—a voice without a human body, and yet one which should thrill us as if started from a human soul.

This was an immense problem, only to be solved by countless practical experiments. The theory of acoustics, which our latter-day philosophers have made so plain, had not been formulated, and these old workmen worked in the dark, sure of nothing till they tested it. The least alteration in the curve of the lines, or thickness of the



## Michigan Soils, and the Results of Their Chemical Analysis.

These soils have been gathered mainly from the newer portions of our State. The exhibit is made to furnish the means for estimating the agricultural capabilities of our northern counties. For this purpose four methods are employed: 1, the chemical analysis; 2, a statement of the kinds of timber naturally growing on the soil; 3, examination of the relations of the soil to water; 4, the soils themselves are exhibited that the public may judge of their physical properties. A few specimens of soil of well-known fertility, from the older portions of the State, are introduced for purposes of comparison, both as to chemical composition and physical properties. In the circular published last April, asking for contributions of soils for analysis, is the following passage:

No. 1.—RIVER BASIN BOTTOMS.	
Deerfield Lignite Co.	
Selected by Geo. H. Keadie.	
Timber: ash, lynn, hickory, black walnut	
oak, etc.	
Soil cultivated for 40 years without manure.	
Sand	58.
Silica	6
Alumina	7
Oxide of Iron	1
Lime	1
Magnesia	1
Potash	1
Soda	1
Sulphuric Acid	1
Phosphoric Acid	10.
Water	9.
Matter containing 42 Nitrogen.	

Total Ash-food.....	7
Capacity for water.....	61
No. 2.—BURR-OAK WHEAT LANDS.	
St.aina, Washtenaw Co.	
Selected by J. S. Wood.	
Timber: burr-oak.....	
Sand and Silica.....	81
Alumina.....	5
Oxide of Iron.....	4
Lime.....	1
Magnesia.....	1
Potash.....	
Soda.....	
Sulphuric Acid.....	
Phosphoric Acid.....	2
Water.....	2
Water.....	1

Total Ash-food.....	7
Capacity for water.....	4
No. 5. PRAIRIE SOIL.	
Vollna, Cass Co.	
Selected by M. J. Gard.	
Soil has been cultivated for 30 years; has been	b
plastered.	
Sand and Silica.....	7
Alumina.....	
Oxide of Iron.....	1
Lime.....	
Magnesia.....	
Potash.....	
Soluble Phosphate.....	
Sulphuric Acid.....	
Phosphoric Acid.....	
Organic Matter containing 21 Nitrogen.....	

Water.....	
Total Ash-food.....	
Capacity for water.....	5
No. 6.—SOUTH HAVEN.	
Selected by A. S. Dyckman.	
Timber-hemlock.....	
Sand and Silica.....	8
Alumina.....	
Oxide of Iron.....	
Lime.....	
Magnesia.....	
Potash.....	
Soda.....	
Sulphuric Acid.....	
Phosphoric Acid.....	
Organic Matter containing 47 Nitrogen.....	
Water.....	

Total Ash-ford.....	8
Capacity for water.....	4
No. 7.—GILMORE, ISABELLA Co.	
Fec. 16, 18 N. R. 5 W.	
Selected by P. H. Robbins.	
Timber: hardwood.	
Sand Silica.....	8
Alumina.....	
Oxide of iron.....	
Lime.....	
Magnesia.....	
Potash.....	
Sulphuric acid.....	
Phosphoric Acid.....	
Organic Matter containing .08 Nitrogen.....	

Water.....	
Total Ash-ford.....	
Capacity for water.....	4
No. 8.—WARREN, MIDLAND CO.	
Sec. 29, T. 16 N., R. 2 W.	
Selected by John H. Ard.	
Timber, pine, hemlock, maple and beech.	
Sand and Silica.....	8
Alumina.....	
Oxide of Iron.....	
Lime.....	
Magnesia.....	
Potash.....	
Soda.....	
Sulphuric Acid.....	
Phosphoric Acid.....	
Organic Matter containing .21 Nitrogen.....	

Sec. 21, T. 14 N., R. 2 E.  
Selected by Geo. F. Ball.  
Timber: beech, maple, oak, and lynn.  
Sand and Silica.....  
Alumina.....  
Oxide of Iron.....  
Lime.....  
Potash.....  
Soda.....  
Sulphuric Acid.....  
Phosphoric Acid.....  
Organic Matter containing .22 Nitrogen.....  
Water.....

Total Ash-food.....  
Capacity for water.....  
No. 10.—SHERIDAN, CLARE Co.  
Sec. 22, T. 17 N., R. 3 W.  
Selected by J. C. Rockafellow.  
Timber: pine, hemlock, birch, and maple.  
Sand and Silica.....  
Alumina.....  
Oxide of Iron.....  
Lime.....  
Potash.....  
Soda.....  
Sulphuric Acid.....  
Phosphoric Acid.....  
Organic matter containing .03 Nitrogen.....  
Water.....

Total Ash-food.....  
Capacity for water.....  
No. 11.—CHASE, LAKE Co.  
Sec. 9, T. 17 N., R. 11 W.  
Selected by J. Brown.  
Timber: maple, elm, hemlock, lynn, etc.  
Sand and Silica.....  
Alumina.....  
Oxide of Iron.....  
Lime.....  
Potash.....  
Soda.....  
Sulphuric Acid.....  
Phosphoric Acid.....  
Organic matter containing .12 Nitrogen.....  
Water.....

Total Ash-food.....  
Capacity for water.....  
No. 12.—GRANT, CLARE Co.  
Sec. 24, T. 17 N., R. 4 W.  
Selected by J. C. Rockafellow.  
Timber: maple, beech, lynn, ash, oak, etc.  
Sand and Silica.....  
Alumina.....  
Oxide of Iron.....  
Lime.....  
Potash.....  
Soda.....  
Sulphuric Acid.....  
Phosphoric Acid.....  
Organic matter containing .16 Nitrogen.....  
Water.....

Total Ash-food.....  
Capacity for water.....  
No. 13.—WEBER, LAKE Co.  
Sec. 33, T. 18 N., R. 13 W.  
Selected by Geo. W. Townsend.  
From "the plains."  
Sand and Silica.....  
Alumina.....  
Oxide of Iron.....  
Lime.....  
Potash.....  
Soda.....  
Sulphuric Acid.....  
Phosphoric Acid.....  
Organic matter containing .04 Nitrogen.....  
Water.....

Total Ash-food.....  
Capacity for water.....  
No. 14.—EVART, OSCEOLA Co.  
Sec. 17, T. 17 N., R. 3 W.  
Selected by F. York.  
Timber: hard wood mixed with pine and lock.  
Sand and Silica.....  
Alumina.....  
Oxide of Iron.....  
Lime.....  
Potash.....  
Soda.....  
Sulphuric Acid.....  
Phosphoric Acid.....  
Organic matter containing .07 Nitrogen.....  
Water.....

Total Ash-food.....  
Capacity for water.....  
No. 15.—EDEN, MASON Co.  
Sec. 16, T. 18 N., R. 16 W.  
Selected by C. E. Ressegutte.  
Timber: cork-pine, beech, and hemlock.  
Sand and Silica.....  
Alumina.....  
Oxide of Iron.....  
Lime.....  
Potash.....  
Soda.....  
Sulphuric Acid.....  
Phosphoric Acid.....  
Organic matter containing .03 Nitrogen.....  
Water.....

Total Ash-food.....  
Capacity for water.....  
No. 16.—EDEN, MASON Co.  
Sec. 16, T. 18 N., R. 16 W.  
Selected by C. E. Ressegutte.  
Timber: hard wood mixed with hemlock.  
Silica and Sand.....  
Alumina.....  
Oxide of Iron.....  
Lime.....  
Potash.....  
Soda.....  
Sulphuric Acid.....  
Phosphoric Acid.....  
Organic matter containing .09 Nitrogen.....  
Water.....

Total Ash-food.....  
Capacity for water.....  
No. 17.—LAKE CITY, MISSAUKEE Co.  
Selected by L. A. Baker.  
Timber: beech, maple, elm, lynn, and so  
Sand and Silica.....  
Alumina.....  
Oxide of Iron.....  
Lime.....  
Potash.....  
Soda.....  
Sulphuric Acid.....  
Phosphoric Acid.....  
Organic matter containing .11 Nitrogen.....  
Water.....

Total Ash-food.....  
Capacity for water.....  
No. 18.—ST. LOUIS, GRATIOT Co.  
Selected by S. S. Hastings.  
Timber: cork-pine, beech, soft maple, o  
Sand and Silica.....  
Alumina.....  
Oxide of Iron.....  
Lime.....  
Potash.....  
Soda.....  
Sulphuric Acid.....  
Phosphoric Acid.....  
Organic matter containing .06 Nitrogen.....  
Water.....

Total Ash-food.....  
Capacity for water.....  
No. 19.—BAY CITY, BAY Co.  
Selected by Judge Marston.  
Timber: not stated.  
Sand and Silica.....  
Alumina.....  
Oxide of Iron.....  
Lime.....  
Potash.....  
Soda.....  
Sulphuric Acid.....  
Phosphoric Acid.....  
Organic matter containing .10 Nitrogen.....  
Water and loss.....

Total Ash-food.....  
Capacity for water.....  
No. 20.—GRAND TRAVERSE, GRAND TRAV  
Sec. 11, T. 27 N., 11 W.  
Selected by C. F. Davis.  
Timber: beech, maple, ash, and rock el  
Sand and Silica.....  
Alumina.....  
Oxide of Iron.....  
Lime.....  
Potash.....  
Soda.....  
Sulphuric Acid.....  
Phosphoric Acid.....  
Organic matter containing .04 Nitrogen.....  
Water.....

Total Ash-Food.....  
Capacity for water.....  
No. 21.—GREENVILLE, MONTCALM  
(No name, description, or kind of timbe  
Sand and Silica.....  
Alumina.....  
Oxide of Iron.....  
Lime.....  
Potash.....  
Soda.....  
Sulphuric Acid.....  
Phosphoric Acid.....  
Organic matter containing .10 Nitrogen.....  
Water.....

Capacity for water.....		37.50
No. 22.—COLMAN, MEOOSTA CO.		
Selected by Fitch Phelps.....		
31	Timber: heavy pine forest.....	75.54
31	Sand and Silica.....	16.62
31	Alumina.....	1.96
23	Oxide of Iron.....	.94
23	Limn.....	.48
85	Magnesia.....	.26
15	Potash.....	1.96
23	Soda.....	1.25
40	Sulphuric Acid.....	.26
48	Phosphoric Acid.....	.44
40	Organic matter containing .12 Nitrogen.....	2.97
46	Water.....	1.44
40	Total Ash-food.....	5.93
40	Capacity for water.....	45.40
No. 23.—BENZONIA, BENZIE CO.		
T. 26 N. R. 15 W.		
Selected by C. W. Northrup.....		
31	Timber: beech, maple, elm, lynn, ash, cher- ry, etc.....	90.08
36	Sand and Silica.....	26.85
16	Alumina.....	4.53
23	Oxide of Iron.....	1.70
23	Limn.....	.55
15	Magnesia.....	1.10
23	Soda.....	.45
34	Sulphuric Acid.....	.18
34	Phosphoric Acid.....	.27
1.55	Organic matter containing .07 Nitrogen.....	2.45
3.10	Water.....	.35
40	Total Ash-food.....	2.76
40	Capacity for water.....	59.30
No. 24.—GAYLOB, OTSEGO CO.		
Sec. 8, T. 31 N., R. 3 W.		
Selected by S. H. Crowl.....		
30	Timber: maple, beech, hemlock, lynn, etc. Sassafras.....	61.93
20	Sand and Silica.....	2.92
10	Oxide of Iron.....	.90
10	Limn.....	.13
3.78	Magnesia.....	.61
55	Soda.....	.128
27.6	Sulphuric Acid.....	.14
2.75	Phosphoric Acid.....	2.20
40	Organic matter containing .07 Nitrogen.....	.35
40	Water and loss.....	1.76
40	Total Ash-food.....	40.70
40	Capacity for water.....	59.30
No. 25.—SOIL FROM AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE		
Garden soil.....		
7.18	Selected by R. C. Kedzie.....	85.37
6.50	Timber: oak, beech, maple, elm, cherry, and sassafras.....	1.93
1.30	Sand and Silica.....	.83
1.30	Alumina.....	1.2
1.30	Oxide of iron.....	.8
36	Limn.....	.3
5.90	Magnesia.....	.2
43.30	Potash.....	.3
5.90	Soda.....	.3
4.90	Sulphuric Acid.....	.3
5.90	Phosphoric Acid.....	.3
40	Organic matter, containing .16 Nitrogen.....	1.5
40	Water.....	8.5
40	Total Ash-food.....	39.0
40	Capacity for water.....	59.30
No. 26.—SOIL FROM AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE		
Field No. 8.....		
2.22	Selected by R. C. Kedzie.....	65.4
1.35	Timber: oak, maple, beech, and elm.....	15.4
73	Sand and Silica.....	.8
30	Alumina.....	.5
1.22	Oxide of Iron.....	.15
40	Limn.....	.3
1.90	Magnesia.....	.3
35.30	Potash.....	.3
1.90	Soda.....	.3
35.30	Sulphuric Acid.....	.3
35.30	Phosphoric Acid.....	.3
40	Organic matter containing .11 Nitrogen.....	2.4
40	Water.....	1.5
40	Total Ash-food.....	67.6
40	Capacity for water.....	59.30
No. 27.—SOIL FROM AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE		
Field No. 8.....		
2.22	Selected by R. C. Kedzie.....	74.0
1.35	Timber: oak, beech, maple.....	9.0
73	Sand and Silica.....	1.0
30	Alumina.....	1.0
1.22	Oxide of Iron.....	1.0
40	Limn.....	1.0
1.90	Magnesia.....	1.0
35.30	Potash.....	1.0
1.90	Soda.....	1.0
35.30	Sulphuric Acid.....	1.0
35.30	Phosphoric Acid.....	1.0
40	Organic matter containing .12 Nitrogen.....	4.0
40	Water.....	1.0
40	Total Ash-food.....	5.0
40	Capacity for water.....	43.0
No. 28.—TAWAS, LOSCO CO.		
Sec. 15, T. 22 N., R. 7 E.		
Selected by J. A. F. Scheffer.....		
12	Timber: hemlock, pine, beech, maple.....	80.0
30	Sand and Silica.....	3.0
10	Oxide of Iron.....	1.0
22	Limn.....	1.0
27	Magnesia.....	1.0
87	Soda.....	1.0
1.90	Sulphuric Acid.....	1.0
3.48	Phosphoric Acid.....	4.0
40	Organic matter containing .02 Nitrogen.....	1.0
40	Water.....	1.0
40	Total Ash-food.....	3.0
40	Capacity for water.....	63.0
No. 29.—BIG RAPIDS, MEOOSTA CO.		
Sec. 22, T. 15 N., R. 1 W.		
Selected by G. W. Warren.....		
2.10	Timber: beech, maple, lynn, etc. Alumina.....	76.0
27	Sand and Silica.....	10.0
10	Oxide of Iron.....	3.0
27	Limn.....	1.0
3.30	Magnesia.....	1.0
2.92	Potash.....	1.0
2.92	Soda.....	1.0
42.85	Sulphuric Acid.....	1.0
42.85	Phosphoric Acid.....	1.0
40	Organic matter containing .10 Nitrogen.....	3.0
40	Water.....	1.0
40	Total Ash-food.....	5.0
40	Capacity for water.....	43.0
No. 30.—SHERMAN, WEXFORD CO.		
No. 10, T. 23 N., R. 12 W.		
Selected by H. D. Griswold.....		
1.35	Timber: maple, rock elm, lynn, beech and hemlock.....	86.0
1.15	Sand and Silica.....	56.0
1.25	Alumina.....	4.0
4.73	Oxide of Iron.....	2.0
5.38	Limn.....	1.0
5.76	Magnesia.....	1.0
39.19	Potash.....	1.0
1.35	Soda.....	1.0
1.35	Sulphuric Acid.....	1.0
1.35	Phosphoric Acid.....	1.0
38.85	Organic matter containing .11 Nitrogen.....	3.0
38.85	Water.....	1.0
40	Total Ash-food.....	22.0
40	Capacity for water.....	44.0
No. 31.—ELK RAPIDS, MEOOSTA CO.		
Sec. 33, T. 29 N., R. 9 W.		
Selected by Geo. E. Steele.....		
2.26	Timber: maple, lynn, elm, some hemlock and beech.....	84.0
14	Sand and Silica.....	8.0
2.38	Alumina.....	3.0
4.1	Oxide of Iron.....	3.0
2.46	Limn.....	1.0
38.45	Magnesia.....	1.0
38.45	Soda.....	1.0
38.45	Sulphuric Acid.....	1.0
38.45	Phosphoric Acid.....	1.0
38.45	Organic matter containing .08 Nitrogen.....	3.0
38.45	Water.....	1.0
40	Total Ash-food.....	1.0
40	Capacity for water.....	50.0
For the sake of comparison, the capacity water (or the percentage of water the dry soil hold) of the following soils, is introduced:		
1.18	"The plains" of New Jersey.....	29.0
.54	" "	

A London Agricultural paper says the English hop planters are somewhat discouraged and demoralized. Not only have many lost money in 1878, but the year 1877 was by no means profitable to hop planters generally. Taking the two years together, a good deal of money has been lost; but during the preceding seven years large sums were made in all the hop growing districts of the United Kingdom. This, however is forgotten, while the present time of loss alone is fresh in the mind. During the prosperous season of 1875 and 1876 the English hop planters, like their American cousins, were generally in a state of speculative excitement, and planted hops somewhat recklessly, and without much regard to the suitability of the soil. There was a great demand for hop farms in those halcyon days. Premises amounting to two years' rent were besieged by applications for farms likely to be vacant. The value of hop land increased in unprecedented ratios. Landlords and tenant farmers outbid each other for lots of known reputation, and as much as \$1400 per acre was given for hop land in the best parts of Middle and East Kent. Upon most large estates rents were raised from twenty to thirty-five per cent. Landlords and tenants alike forgot the terrible risky nature of hop cultivation and the bitter lessons that were learned about the year 1860, and frequently before the annals of the past. The acreage of hop land was increased to 72,000 acres, and manures, especially stimulating artificial manures, were applied to a lavish extent. A reaction was thus inevitable, and now that it has come an attempt is being made by many of the planters to shift their burdens, and to get help through the government in the form of protection or the levying of customs duties on foreign hops.

English hop growers assert that if the crops of 1877 and 1878 had been of good quality, they would have held their own against foreign competition. At this moment there is actually scarcity of fine hops in England, though the world too has the privilege of sending consignments duty free. Bright, well grown hops from the best districts are worth from 200 to 300 per cent more than common, badly grown and badly managed samples. English planters have reduced the wages of their laborers from 7½ to 10 per cent, causing unfortunate labor disputes in some sections, though acquiesced in by others. The high rents now demanded by the landlords for hop land will need reducing. Much good hop land is now rented at \$30 per annum for each acre, adding to this a labor bill, exclusive of hop picking, averaging \$70 per acre, and it will be seen that the prevailing low prices for hops admit of but small margin to the English hop-grower, although his home market for production is the best in the world.

It is often supposed and sometimes asserted in the public prints that Merino sheep are profitable only when raised exclusively for wool. F. D. C. of Lenawee county, writes to a contemporary in refutation of this fallacy as follows: In this locality, the demand for Merino wethers for fattening purposes has been in excess of the supply, and they have commanded prices beyond all others. Heavy shearing ewes have been largely sought for during the past fall, and large numbers have been bought from this and adjoining counties that have been taken from South and West. I have purchased sheep for fattening for the past two years, and would choose a four or five year-old Merino wether to any half full-blood Cotswold to be found here, let the age be what it may. And this is the opinion of nearly all here, save a few who confine their sheep to the moist lands. In a lot of six hundred bought three years ago, and fed on me, one-third of which were Cotswolds or half-bloods, the buyer of two carloads took for his first choice a carload of all Merinos, weighing one hundred and twenty-eight pounds. They were to market about December 10th, having been fed corn, straw and corn stalks, with little hay, not to exceed thirty days. I can cite several flocks of Merinos, mainly three years of age, which went into the yards weighing one hundred pounds, that have sheared from seven to nine pounds fleeces, and will continue to do so if the market will not warrant a sale for fat sheep. Our Merinos go to market at the age of two and three years mainly.

least one hundred and ten pounds, a until they reach that age they will only give the heavy fleeces, but increase in worth yearly. A large portion of our feeding sheep are taken to Ohio, Western and Central New York, and do not go to market as Michigan stock.

If G. G. will tell us how and where we can realize \$15 per head for Corriedale of one to one and a half year old, he may tempt us to give them another trial, but the verdict is here almost universally for the Merino that gives a fleece of seven to ten pounds and mutton sufficiently good for the "out West" to eat.

In reply to questions as to the nature of bone spavin and the best means of treating it, Dr. E. S. Smith, veterinary editor of the *World*, replies as follows: A bone spavin causes lameness in consequence of the thickened state of the ligamentary and cellular tissues around the tarsus and hock-joint. Hard work and abuse will necessarily tend to inflame the inter articular cartilages between small bones of the hock, and to produce an inflamed, bruised state of the parts. It may be both accurately and correctly attributed the primary stage of spavin. It is claimed by many that bred from old, broken-down, spavined mares and worthless sires, and permitting

at the same temperature during each fomentation. All ley material should be carefully but thoroughly removed from the surface of the skin when drying the parts immediately after each application. A sweating-blister should be applied every night over the region of the spavin, and well hand-rubbed into the surface of the skin immediately after the parts have been fomented and dried, as above described, until considerable irritation is produced on the surface of the skin. Then the use of the blister should be omitted for three days, and applied again in the same way. The blister is composed of one ounce each of tincture of cantharides, oils of turpentine, origanum and spike, two drachms of finely pulverized corrosive sublimate, three ounces each of raw linseed oil, camphorated oil, tincture opii and one pint of alcohol. Incorporate these well together in a bottle, and the blister is ready for use. The fomentations must be perseveringly applied twice daily as above described during the blistering and for several days after the use of the blister is wholly discontinued. Feed your horse on mash food, which should consist of equal parts of sound and sweet bran and oats, with half a pint of bruised flaxseed meal added, properly seasoned with salt, morning and evening. Make each mash with cold water. The remainder of the food should be grass. This treatment will be found as efficacious as any, and will leave no scar or blemish behind it, providing it is used according to the directions given.

The season for planting and transplanting trees is approaching, and many are debating what sort of shade or ornamental tree they can add to the door yards. By way of helping them to a conclusion we quote the following from an exchange relative to the Norway Spruce. The writer says: "The Norway Spruce is one of the most popular, if not one of the most beautiful and hardy of evergreens. If it were properly treated while young, we are convinced it would command a high respect during its old age. The desire on the part of those who plant trees about their homes to see them grow as fast as possible and their distrust of any pinching or cutting back are natural. Anything that retards growth for one year is condemned. It is to

as they believe. Therein lies the mistake. The results may be confidently counted upon; and in this we speak from our own experience. The Norway Spruce, if left to itself while young, especially if not well planted, attains its fullest beauty in ten years. Afterwards, the lower branches begin to lose their foliage and the conical symmetry, which in this tree constitutes its first charm, is marred. If when first set in its permanent abode the buds had once been pinched out—what is the same thing, the tips of the branches except the lower and lowermost ones had been cut off—and the same course had been pursued the second Spring, growth would have been confined mainly to the lower branches, and a vigor would have been imparted to them that would be retained as long as the upper branches remained bust or as long as the tree maintained a healthy existence. The impression, which until of late years has been quite general, that evergreens (hardy coniferous evergreens, at last) were never to be cut back, is still a conviction in the minds of many; and it is one

of their vigorousness and of preserving that attraction unimpaired to a good old age. For the purpose of inducing this strong development of the border branches, and at the same time a more compact habit throughout, instead of cutting off or "back" the branches, we have for several years past merely twisted out of the verticle of but which terminates them. These buds begin to form as soon as the spring growth is completed, and they may be removed in the following fall, winter, or early the next spring. Thus only the terminal growth which would have been made is prevented, and the same object is accomplished.

### A Little More Cider.

The old Bay State seems to be suffering from a deluge of cider. It is estimated that not less than 150,000 barrels of that beverage have been made in the western half of the State alone, and now the manufacturers

### Cultivation of Flax.

The cultivation of flax is not very extensive in Michigan, but properly conducted it is a paying industry, and must in the near future receive more attention from farmers than it ever has yet. A correspondent of the *Indiana Farmer* gives the following information as to the best methods of raising this crop: Flax, in Indiana and many other parts of the West, is an important crop. It is grown principally for the seed, though the lint is generally saved, mills being erected for that purpose. The time of sowing is between that of oats and the planting of corn. The ground should be well pulverized and the seed lightly harrowed, rolled or brushed in. Thirty-five pounds to the acre is a proper quantity to sow. It matures a little earlier than oats, and should be cut when one-half or two-thirds of the balls are brown. A common way of cutting here is with a grain cradle, cutting back and forth on one side, thus throwing two swaths together. They are allowed to lie a week or more, and when dry, hauled to a convenient place, where a ring is made by scraping off the top soil, and the seed is tramped off with horses, or better still, with a two-horse roller. A common yield is from eight to ten bushels per acre. The straw usually brings from four to six dollars per ton for the lint; but if cut before it gets too ripe and taken up without rain, it is worth more than that price for feeding to stock. My own experience is that it is nearly or quite equal in value to timothy hay for feeding to sheep and cattle. Last harvest we cut our flax in a continuous swath thin enough to dry out in two days' time. We hauled it to the barn and tramped it on the floor, and when rain threatened we hauled the balance and mowed it over the floor and tramped it at leisure. We are now feeding the straw to cattle in connection with hay, and they eat the one as eagerly as the other. But the best of the feed is the chaff. Milk cows relish it alone, and mixed with corn meal is very excellent food. Two good crops of flax seed cannot be grown from the same land in closer succession than eight or ten years; but it is not considered very exhaustive of the elements of the soil necessary to feed other crops; and a flax-stubble is considered second only to a clover-sod for a wheat crop.

What do you think the beautiful word "wife" comes from? It is the word in which the English and Latin language conquered the French and Greek. I hope the French will some day get a word for it instead of that dreadful word *femme*. But what do you think it comes from? The great value of Saxon words is that they mean something. Wife means "weaver." You must either be housewives or housemoths; remember that. In the deep sense, you must either weave men's fortunes or embroider them, or feed upon and bring them to decay. Wherever a true wife comes, home is always around her. The stars may be over her head, the glow-worm in the night-cold grass may be the fire at her foot; but home is where she is; and for a noble woman it stretches far around her, better than houses ceiled with cedar and painted with vermillion, shedding its quiet light far for those who else are homeless. This I believe to be the woman's true place and power.—Ruskin.

Farmers often wish to find the contents or capacity of a cistern by some method easier than measuring the water it will hold. This may be done by a little figuring thus: A cubic foot of water is 7½ gallons. If the cistern is a round one, multiply the diameter in feet by itself and then by 7854, cutting off the last four figures; this gives the square feet of the surface of the cistern; multiply this by the number of feet in depth, and the result is cubic feet. An example is given as follows: A round cistern is 10 feet in diameter and 10 feet deep; 10 multiplied by itself is 100; multiplied by 7854 and cutting off the last four figures gives 78 54 10 square feet of surface; this multiplied by 10 (the depth) is 785 410 cubic feet this multiplied by 7½ gives 5,890½ which is the contents in gallons. This is equal to 190 barrels nearly.

The civilized Indians of the Chiricahua Nation are organizing a brass-band. There will be no further use for quotation, "Lo, the poor Indian, whose untrotted mind."







## Professional Cards.

### ATTORNEYS.

**FRED. A. HUNT, Attorney at Law,** and Circuit Court Commissioner, Lable Block (over P. O.), Ypsilanti, Mich.

**EDWARD P. ALLEN, Attorney at Law,** Office, Lable Block, Ypsilanti, Mich.

**H. JEWETT, Attorney at Law,** Special and General Insurance Agent, and adjuster of fire losses, Follett House Block, Cross St., Ypsilanti.

**ALBERT CRANE, Attorney at Law,** Follett House Block, Cross St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

**CLARENCE TINKER, Attorney and Counselor at Law,** and General Insurance Agent. Special attention given to Collections and Conveyancing. Negotiations made and loans effected on mortgages, &c. Office over Pioneer Drug Store, Depot, Ypsilanti, Mich.

**H. J. BAKER, S. M. GUTCHEN, Attorneys at Law.** Office, 55 Seitz Block, Griswold St., Detroit.

**J. WILLARD BARNETT, D. C. GRIFFIN, RABBITT & GRIFFIN, Attorneys and Counselors at Law and General Insurance Agents.** Negotiations made, and loans effected on Mortgages and other Securities. Office, in Van Tuyl's Block (first floor), Huron St., Ypsilanti.

### DENTAL.

**C. S. W. BARNETT, Dentist,** Rooms over the Post Office Ypsilanti Mich. Hours, 8 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 6 P. M.

**J. E. POST, M. D., D. D. S.,** Dental rooms, J. Arcade Block, Huron Street, Ypsilanti. Office hours, 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 2 to 6 o'clock P. M.

### PHYSICIANS.

**R. W. ODELL, M. D.,** Office over F. W. Johnson's Drug Store, Huron Street, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

**P. P. PELSHAW, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.** Office at Depot, Masonic Block, over Drug Store. Residence, south side Mill St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

**F. K. OWEN, M. D.,** Office at his residence, 38 Adams Street, Ypsilanti.

**W. M. PATTERSON, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Acupuncturist.** Will attend to calls in city or country. Office, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, Huron St., Ypsilanti.

### TRY IT ONCE.

The proprietors of the Great English Cough Remedy show their readiness to have the virtue of their medicine tested, for they authorize all their agents in this County to refund the full price paid for it, when by using one-fourth the contents of a 50c. bottle, it does not prove all that is recommended for it in all diseases of the throat and lungs, asthma, chronic sore throat, consumption, &c. This is very fair, and shows their confidence in the Remedy. Sold in Ypsilanti by Dr. H. Van Tuyl. 7552m

### I WISH EVERYBODY TO KNOW.

Rev. George H. Thayer, an old citizen of this vicinity known to everyone as a most influential citizen, and a Christian Minister of the M. E. Church, just this moment stopped in our store to say, "I wish everybody to know that I consider that both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure." It is having a tremendous sale over our counters and is giving perfect satisfaction in all cases of Lung Diseases, such as nothing else has done.

Drs. Machett & Francoe.  
Bourbon, Ind., May, 15, 1878.  
Sold by F. F. Ingram. 765ylalt

### NO DECEPTION USED.

It is strange so many people will continue to suffer day after day with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Sour Stomach, General Debility when they can procure at our store SHILOH'S VITALIZER, free of cost if it does not cure or relieve them. Price 75 cents. Sold by Fred F. Ingram. 765ylalt

For Lame Back, Side or Chest use SHILOH'S POROUS PLASTER. Price 25 cts. Sold by F. Ingram. 765ylalt

### AN ASTONISHING FACT.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of Druggists and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent. 733alt

### BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. This Salve is guaranteed to give perfect Satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 Cents per Box. For Sale by Frank Smith, Ypsilanti.

### THE GREATEST REMEDY KNOWN.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY for Consumption is certainly the greatest medical remedy ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity. Thousands of once hopeless sufferers, now loudly proclaim their praise for this wonderful Discovery, to which they owe their lives. Not only does it positively cure Consumption, but Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Hoarseness and all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs yield at once to its wonderful curative powers as it is by magic. We do not ask you to buy until you know what you are getting. We therefore earnestly request that you call on your Druggist Frank Smith and a trial bottle free of charge, which will convince the most skeptical of its wonderful merits, and show you what a regular one dollar size bottle will do. For sale by Frank Smith. 4

### THE CROWNING DISCOVERY.

All the "phonies" of this phonic age are surpassed in practical benefit to mankind, by the discovery of Allan's Anti-Fat, the great and only known remedy for obesity, or corpulency. It produces no weakness or other unpleasant or injurious effect, its action being simply confined to regulating digestion, and preventing an undue assimilation of the carbonaceous, or flesh-producing elements of the food. Sold by druggists.

Ellsworth, Kan., July 13th, 1878.  
Botanic Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.  
Gentlemen:—Allan's Anti-Fat reduced me seven pounds in one week.  
Yours respectfully,  
Mrs. TAYLOR.

## Local Matters.

SATURDAY, Feb. 14, 1879.

### YPSILANTI POST OFFICE.

#### MAILS ARRIVE.

East—9 and 11:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M.  
West—11:30 A. M., and 6 P. M.  
Hillsdale—6 P. M.

#### MAILS CLOSE.

East—10:30 A. M., 5 P. M.  
West—10:30 A. M., 6 P. M.  
Hillsdale—8:15 A. M.

From mystery on to mystery  
My way has been; yet as I near  
The eternal shore, against the sky  
These crags of truth stand sharp and clear.

Where'er its hidden fountain be,  
Time is a many-colored jet  
Of good and evil, light and shade,  
And we evoke the things we get.

We cannot stamp ourselves unharmed  
In bonds of iron and of creeds;  
The rights that rightfully belong  
To man, are measured by his deeds.

—Alice Cary.

### COUTHOUT READINGS.

Miss Couthout has so far recovered from her illness as to be able to appear in public. During the last week in January she read at Aurora, Ill., and the *News* of that city speaks as follows of her success: "Her pleasing manner and prompt answer to queries, makes her a favorite wherever she goes. She might appear here a dozen times in a season and would be greeted with a full house every time. Her programme is always so varied that she really gives as good an entertainment as a dozen people could."

Miss Couthout also appeared in Chicago, Feb. 6. She comes to Michigan expressly to read in Ypsilanti, and the long-promised entertainment will take place at Light Guard Hall, Feb. 10. The talent which Miss Couthout possesses is already well known, but we cannot forbear to publish the following letter from the Rev. Dr. Lorimer D. D., the pastor of Tremont Temple, Boston, and one of the leading clergymen of New England:

Boston, Jan. 17, 1879.

I was delighted with her readings; and I know of no other lady who has such natural genius for the art. She excels all others I have been permitted by my engagements to hear, and cannot but satisfy the demands of the most critical of audiences. At Tremont Temple her encores were enthusiastic, and she was obliged even to appear a third time in response to the extravagant demands of the audience. She came unknown, appeared before the coldest and most conservative of judges, and carried off their unqualified approval. GEORGE C. LORIMER.

The music will be furnished by Mrs. Chas. Moore. Messrs. Barr and Joslin, Prof. Pease, the Messrs. Kimball, and a male quartette.

#### PROGRAMME:

MUSIC.  
St. Michael's.....Stansbury  
The Deacon's Confession.....Emerson  
MUSIC.  
Early Tim's Troubles.....Burnett  
Medley.....  
MUSIC.  
A Royal Princess.....Rossetti  
MUSIC.  
Rock of Ages (requested).....Anon  
Christmas at the Quarters.....Russell

#### A SCALP.

The following letter has been received by a gentleman in town and was handed us for publication. The writer is so well known in Ypsilanti that his many friends will at once see the genuineness of the letter although for prudential reasons no name is signed. The scalp is now in our possession, and it is, we should judge, a very fine specimen of Indian hair dressing.

LOWER BRULE AGENCY, D. T.,  
February 2, 1879.

My Dear — I send you by this mail the scalp of a Cheyenne Indian who was killed in the Fort Robinson fight. Wetherell was out there at the time and one of his bull-whackers brought in the scalp. The papers state that only one Indian was scalped. This is false, as I have seen a dozen men who were on the battle ground the next day, and all say that nearly every Indian was scalped. The man who gave me this one saw the Indian killed. He, in company with a soldier, were hunting the Indians on a hill-side, the soldier being a few rods ahead of him, and the Indian seeing the soldier alone, as he supposed, sprang upon him with a knife; the soldier fired and missed and as the Indian came within reach, killed him with his clubbed carbine, and taking the Indian's knife lifted his hair; but the officers made such a fuss that he had to get rid of it, so he handed it to the party that gave it to me. You can show it to Jim. McKinstry—perhaps he would like to show it in his store for a few days as it is a historic relic—for the fight at Robinson settled the Indian question as far as the Cheyenne nation are concerned—there is not a corporal's guard left of them. This Indian is, or was, one of *nine* who stood off eight companies of troops for three days, and killed or wounded a soldier every day. When you get through with the scalp give it to — to take care of. I suppose you have heard that Wetherell's store was destroyed by fire last Monday; nothing was saved. I am very well indeed, and we are having splendid weather. Please send me a paper occasionally, as I have not seen one lately.

### COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

#### SPECIAL MEETING.

FRIDAY EVE., Jan. 31, 1879.

Council met.  
Mayor in the chair.  
Roll called. Present: Alds. Kishlar, Fraser, Owen, Cremer, Follmer, Smith, and Hutchinson.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Your committee appointed to visit Detroit in relation to lighting the city, would report that they find the approximate cost to change from gas to naphtha would be \$225, and that after the change was once made the saving to the city would be at least one-half the present cost.

On Motion of Ald. Fraser, report accepted.

#### MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. Smith —  
Resolved, That the time for the collection of taxes be extended to and including Feb. 15, 1879.  
Adopted.

By Ald. Fraser:—  
Resolved, That the Committee on Gas Lights be instructed to prepare a contract with the Michigan Gas Light Company, and submit the same to the Council at the next regular meeting.

On motion Council adjourned to meet Monday evening, Feb. 10, 1879, at 7 o'clock.

FRANK JOSLIN,  
City Clerk.

### REGULAR MEETING.

MONDAY EVE., Feb. 10, 1879.

Council met.  
Mayor in the chair.  
Roll called.

Present—Ald. [Kishlar, Robbins, Roys, Fraser, Owen, Cremer, Follmer, Smith, and Hutchinson.  
Reading minutes of last meeting dispensed with.

#### PETITIONS.

From C. Joslin and 45 others,  
That W. H. Hawkins be permitted to move any part of his tavern on lots 81 and 82 on to any part of said lots, and 83 and 79 and 80, so that the whole south front of said lots 81 and 82 may be covered with a brick block, and a new hotel can be built on lot 80 or 79.

Granted by unanimous vote.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council:  
GENTLEMEN:—We respectfully ask permission to occupy for a few months, a portion of Congress and Washington streets in front of the Hawkins House property, with building material.

Yours, etc.,

J. F. SANDERS, C. M. HARRIS,  
WM. J. CLARKE, H. M. CURTIS,  
W. H. HAWKINS.

Granted.  
From J. C. Depuy,  
Asking permission to erect frame dwelling on the Morton property, so called, in the 6th ward.

Granted.  
From Committee on Ways and Means,  
Claim of M. L. Shuts, and payment of same recommended at \$29.00.

Accepted.  
From Committee on Gas Lights:—  
Asking further time to report on the matter of lighting city.

Granted.  
REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

From City Clerk,  
That he had received from F. K. Rexford his acceptance and oath of office as City Superintendent of the Poor.

Report accepted.  
CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

D. W. Thompson, sundries.....\$92.00  
M. L. Shuts, services as Supervisor.....28.00  
Ordered paid from Contingent Fund. Ayes, 9; Nays, 0.  
D. W. Thompson, cleaning crossings.....\$29.51  
Ordered paid from 1st district street fund. Ayes, 9; Nays, 0.  
D. W. Thompson, cleaning crossings.....\$9.75  
Ordered paid from 1st district street fund. Ayes, 9; Nays, 0.  
A. Gilmore, wood to poor.....\$8.13  
Shier & Davis, supplies to poor.....65.00  
C. King & Son, supplies to poor.....230.27  
C. King & Son, supplies to poor.....111.63  
F. K. Rexford, supplies to poor.....34.98  
Lee Yost & Co., supplies to poor.....5.43  
Hewitt & Champion, wood to poor.....1.50  
F. K. Owen, medical services.....32.00  
P. Davis, medical services.....3.00  
Mack & Mack, burial services.....59.00  
Patrick Kelley, digging graves.....4.00  
A. Haviland, wood to poor.....41.00

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.  
By Ald. Robbins:—  
Resolved, That the time for collection of taxes be extended to and including the 22d day of February, 1879.

Adopted.  
By Ald. Robbins:—  
Resolved, That Supervisors of this city, and County Superintendent of the Poor living here, are hereby instructed not to issue any orders from and after this date, to tramps for lodgings or meals, at the city hall, in the city of Ypsilanti. Tabled.

Ald. Follmer moved to adjourn. Lost. Ald. Fraser, Follmer, and Hutchinson, 3. Nays, Ald. Kishlar, Robbins, Roys, Owen, Cremer and Smith, 6.  
By Ald. Smith:—  
Resolved, That the Marshal be instructed to gather together the kerosene lamps belonging to the city, and take them to the city hall.

Carried.  
On motion of Ald. Smith, claim of Mrs. Kellogg taken from the table, and referred to Committee on Gas Lights.

On motion, Council adjourned to meet Friday evening, Feb. 24, 1879, at 7 o'clock.

FRANK JOSLIN,  
City Clerk.

### HERE AND THERE.

"Can a man belong to a brass band and be a Christian?" asks an exchange. We see no impediment in the way. But if he is given to practicing at home, it is an utter impossibility for the man living next door to be a Christian.

A gentleman, whom we can recommend as to qualifications, desires employment at bookkeeping, for either a portion or the whole of his time. Inquire at this office.

Roehm & Wright's stock of jewelry and fancy goods is well worth seeing.

Wedding parties and entertainments furnished with camp chairs and lunch stands.  
WALLACE & CLARKE.

It is all very well to talk about economy, but the difficulty is to get anything to economize. The little baby who puts his toes in his mouth is almost the only person who in these times manages to make both ends meet.

Albums, a large assortment. You will save money by getting my prices before purchasing. Fred F. Ingram, opposite depot. 781

If you want Clothes or Hair Brushes, Combs, Toilet Soaps, or Holiday Goods, you will save money and get the bottom prices by calling on Ingram, opp. depot. 81

Be sure to call on Roehm & Wright whenever you want jewelry or silver ware.

A handsome out glass Bottle given away with every ounce of perfume at Ingram's, opp. depot. 781

Paper of good quality at 5cts a quire and everything else proportionately cheap at Ingram's, opp. depot. 731

Be wise to-day. It is folly and madness to neglect a cough or cold, however slight. Consumption may follow. The Great English Cough Remedy never fails to cure.

Messrs. Roehm & Wright, of Detroit, have a store full of the latest novelties in jewelry. Their stock of watches and clocks is not surpassed in the State. Moreover, they are always glad to see visitors, and are to be found on Woodward avenue, nearly opposite the City Hall.

Box Paper from 10c a box upwards at Ingram's, opp. depot. 781

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

USE CAUTION.—In calling for that excellent medicine, the Great English Cough Remedy, be sure you get no other palmed off on you.

THE ROSE OR DEATH.—Do not wait until the hectic flush which indicates advanced consumption appears on the cheek. Check the hard cough and heal the irritated lungs with *Hale's Honey of Horshound and Tur.* before the crisis comes. Be in time. Sold by all Druggists.  
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute. feb

### MARRIED.

BIERER—WOODS. On Monday, February 10, by the Rev. John M. Richmond, at his residence, JOHN A. BIERER, of Ypsilanti, and HARRIETT J. WOODS, of Ann Arbor.

FIFLEY—DEURESS. At the residence of Mrs. Ely, in Ypsilanti, Tuesday, February 11, by the Rev. John M. Richmond, EDWIN G. FIFLEY and TILLIE E. DEURESS, both of Superior.

### DIED.

HERDMAN. In this city, February 9, P. RICHARD HERDMAN, aged 66 years.

YOUNGLOVE. In Annsuta, February 6, ALBERT C. YOUNGLOVE, aged 34 years, 9 months, and 25 days.

JACKSON. In this city, February 8, JOSEPH JACKSON, aged 67 years.

BEADLE. In Annsuta, February 9, of scarlet fever, TINA, daughter of Miron H. and Ellen M. Beadle, aged 7 years.

MURRAY. In Annsuta, February 10, MARY MURRAY, aged 76 years.

PECK. In this city, Feb. 9, 1879, of scarlet fever and diphtheria, MAUD LEVERNE, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Peck, aged 5 years and 2 months.

This lovely bud, so young and fair,  
Called hence by early doom,  
Just came to show how sweet a flower  
In Paradise could bloom.

LEYERNE.

CARTER. In Brooklyn, Mich., Dec. 11, 1878, BERTHA MAY, daughter of Mr. John and Mrs. Mary Carter, aged 6 years.

The Ladies of the Women's Christian Temperance Union tender their heart-felt sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Carter in their late affliction,—the loss by death of their only child, Bertha. While we, their friends, would feign drop a tear of sympathy with the bereaved parents, we truly feel,

"That her bark is safely anchored,  
Life's billows all are past;  
That she has reached that happy Canaan  
And joined her home at last."  
By order of W. C. T. U.

### Local and Special Notices.

HALL TO RENT.—Good Templar Hall, conveniently located, easy of access, well furnished and lighted, having good ante rooms, will be rented for strictly first-class entertainments at reasonable rates. Apply to Wm. McAndrew, or at this office.

ANY FIRST CLASS SHOEMAKER wishing a good place to work would do well to call at this office for information.

PARTIES INDEBTED TO JAMES WALSH will please call at the office of P. M. Skinner and settle, and avoid further costs. 777-780 JAMES WALSH.

WANTED.—Girl for general household work. Reference required. 77812 Mrs. S. L. CHAMPLAIN, River st.

NOTICE.—I make and finish Brilliant and Durable Pictures in Twenty Minutes! Get work of me and save money. Owing to the large trade of the last three weeks I have concluded to remain a while longer. The liberal patronage of the people of this city is proof to me that my prices and manner of doing business are popular. My Car is located on Congress street east, near Schade's Hall. I wish it distinctly understood that I always try to suit my customers, and if you do not like your pictures I shall not expect you to take them. Thanking you for past favors and hoping for more in the future, I remain, Respectfully yours,  
E. H. BARROWS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on the thirty-first day of January, A. D. 1879, James Henry Bacon, of the township of Superior, in the county of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, made a common law assignment of all his property, real and personal, not exempt by law from the payment of his debts, to the undersigned for the payment of the debts of said Bacon, and that a meeting of the creditors of said Bacon will be held at the law office of Albert Crane, in the city of Ypsilanti, in said county, on the twenty-fourth day of February, A. D. 1879, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

Dated Feb. 8th, 1879.  
TRUMAN B. GOODEN, Assignee.  
778-779

A GOOD CHANCE TO BUY REAL ESTATE on a specie basis. 3½ acres within the limits of the corporation, on the east side. For terms apply at Commercial office.

A COMPETENT NURSE OR HOUSE-KEEPER may be had by applying to Mrs. Lucy L. Gorton, No. 40 Pearl street. 777-779

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Glycerine Dressing, warranted not to injure the finest kid, just received by Hewitt & Champion.

A LARGE STOCK of Ladies' and Misses' Button Arctics and other warm lined goods of new styles at Hewitt & Champion's.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Slippers for the holidays, just received by Hewitt & Champion.

NOBBY STYLES of Gentlemen's Fine Shoes. A new stock at Hewitt & Champion's.

A FACT.—We keep the largest stock, the best assortment, do the most durable work, and sell at the lowest prices. Call and see for yourselves. Hewitt & Champion.

THE TUBULAR BAR places the Billing's Upright Pianos ahead of all others. Sold by CHAS. E. SAMSON.

IF YOU WANT A STYLISH PAIR OF Boots or Shoes made, or an old pair repaired at reasonable prices, call on Hewitt & Champion.

POWER, RESONANCE, DURABILITY evenness of action, found in the Billing's Upright Piano only. Sold by CHAS. E. SAMSON.

LADIES GIPSEY BUTTON and Side Lace Boots in kid and goat—a new stock—just received by Hewitt & Champion.

RICHARD MILLER, TAILOR, Huron Street, one door north of W. B. Hewitt's residence. Any one wishing work done in my line, will do well to bring their goods and have them cut and made. Work warranted to give satisfaction and prices low. 767

FIFTEEN BILLING'S UPRIGHT PIANOS ordered by CHAS. E. SAMSON.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS of superior quality, at very low prices at Hewitt & Champion's.

### YPSILANTI MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by O. A. AINSWORTH, Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

APPLES, per bbl, \$1.00@1.75.  
BUCK FLOUR—\$3.00.  
BEANS—66@1.10.  
BUTTER—12.  
CORN—30@35 per bush.  
CLOVER SEED—\$3.60 per bush.  
CHICKENS—Dressed, 5@7. Live, 4 Eggs—12.  
HAY—\$8.00@10.00 per ton  
HIDES—5@6.  
HONEY—In cap, 20  
HAMS—5@9.  
LARD—The market stands at 6@9.  
ONIONS—\$ 2.00 per bbl.  
OATS, NEW, 20@25.  
POPK—In bbl, \$9.50  
DRESSED HOGS—\$4.60  
POTATOES—40@50.  
TIMOTHY SEED—\$1.60  
TURKEYS—Live, 7@8.  
WHEAT, EXTRA—88.  
" No. 1—85.  
BUCK WHEAT—50.

Detroit, Hillsdale & South-Western Railroad.

ARRIVE AT YPSILANTI.  
Detroit Express.....10:35 A. M.  
Mail.....5:15 P. M.

LEAVE YPSILANTI.  
Evening Express.....6:05 P. M.  
Mail.....8:15 A. M.

SALINE.  
GOING EAST.  
Detroit Express.....Arrive 9:50 A. M.  
Mail.....4:42 P. M.

GOING WEST.  
Evening Express.....6:45 P. M.  
Mail.....9:25 A. M.

# 1879.

This being a remarkable date, unheard of before in the annals of time, FRANK SMITH proposes to make it STILL MORE REMARKABLE by doing a



YPSILANTI, FEB. 15, 1879.

The new Assembly Chamber at Albany has such poor acoustic qualities that a resolution to buy one hundred and twenty-seven ear trumpets was gravely debated the other day. Moreover it is going to cost \$75,000 a year to keep the new capitol in order, and nobody knows how much to pay the reform Legislatures who try to cut down the expense.

The Democracy through the upper house of the Virginia Legislature has made itself ridiculous again. That august body has adopted by a unanimous vote a series of nullification resolutions. They deny the right of the general government to protect a citizen in life, liberty or property, or the exercise of rights where the State claims jurisdiction; declare the legislation which has grown out of the constitutional amendments to be null and void; deny the right of the general government to enforce the decisions of its own judiciary where the State interposes its veto, etc.

Pelton testifies before the congressional committee that when he told Tilden about his efforts to buy a returning board for \$80,000 or \$80,000, that the old gentleman was "much annoyed." In fact his annoyance at this corruption on the part of his bosom friend reached such an extraordinary pitch that he took Pelton right into his own household and kept him there as a trusted and confidential adviser. It is such unparalleled outbursts of virtuous indignation as this which wipes out all suspicions as to the old patriot's complicity in the cipher correspondence.

The Potter committee has sent a sub-committee to New York to take the evidence of Mr. Tilden. When that is done, there will be at least a beginning made in laying bare the mystery of the ciphers. Not that the defeated candidate will be likely to cast much light on the efforts made to steal the Presidency, on his behalf, but that the extent of his ignorance of the intrigues which went on under his nose will indicate the extent of the knowledge which is to be sought for elsewhere. Mentally and physically, Mr. Tilden is likely to present a somewhat suggestive spectacle in the witness-box. The sub-committee consists of three Democrats and one Republican.

Governor Drew, of Florida, issued a certificate of election to the Democratic candidate for Congress from Florida, although the Supreme Court of the State ordered a recount of the votes—such abominable frauds were perpetrated—and the Republican candidate, Beebe, was declared elected. Hull, the Democratic nominee, will be tried by the United States Court for conspiracy to defraud, and it is not probable will ever take his seat in Congress. This is one of the States in which the cipher telegrams disclosed the corruption of the New York "coparceners," and it seems as though the example set by "Moses" and others had not only been copied and revised, but enlarged upon in a manner showing that the natives of Florida are adepts in political knavery.

#### A Representative Michigan Man.

The Elmira, New York, *Husbandman* of January 8, publishes a good portrait of Hon. Alonzo Sessions, of Michigan, with a brief history of his career. Forty-five years ago, says the article, Mr. Sessions left Onondaga county, New York, and bought land in Michigan, then almost a wilderness, where he has carved out a home and fortune for himself by enterprise and intelligent labor, and he is now filling nearly 1,000 acres of rich lands. His neighbors recognized his worth, and made him Supervisor, then member of the Legislature, then Lieutenant Governor. The *Husbandman* pays Mr. Sessions' character the following tribute:

"The fact is, Mr. Sessions has been sought to fill public offices and has never planned preferment for himself. He therefore belongs to the class of citizens that the *Husbandman* has been constantly commending during all its history. We have no high regard for the professional office-seeker, but when, as in the case of Mr. Sessions, the office seeks the man, in our judgment high honor is conferred, especially when the officer proves his capability and fitness for the place. Though a plain practical farmer, as presiding officer of the Senate of his State he won high encomiums from intelligent observers who declared that the Senate had never had a more impartial, prompt and resolute President. With such men holding public trusts there is little danger of political jobbery and corruption. They make no compromises with wrong.

Mr. Sessions may truthfully be called an obstinate man. He is vigorous in thought and clear in his conceptions of right, and when he has reached a conclusion, which is done carefully, yet quickly, he has reached it to stand by it. He never thinks of making his opinions conform to political considerations, but with a consciousness of right he is ready to combat all forms of prejudice, to meet all the darts of the demagogues, and to defend, single-handed if necessary, the truth of his convictions. Such men are seldom radically wrong. Their intuitive ability and unyielding honesty enable them to reach safe and wise conclusions."

"The farmers of Michigan are to be congratulated in having so worthy a representative in the Lieutenant Governor's chair, recently elected for the second time. They have reason, too, to feel proud of the position which agriculture holds in their State, for in no other is it more highly esteemed, or more done for its development. Its excellent Agricultural College, its efficient farmers' clubs and interesting farmers' institutes are pleasing evidence

of the spirit of progress which pervades their great class in that prosperous commonwealth."

#### Financial Danger of a Solid South.

If any man in the North—no matter to what political party he belongs—regards with indifference the accession of the Democratic party to power in both branches of Congress, or contemplates without anxiety the possible triumph of the Solid South in all departments of the Government, he must be a careless student of what is now transpiring south of Mason and Dixon's line.

It is not necessary to recite the enormous wrongs the ex-Confederates are inflicting upon the freedmen, nor to refer to the wholesale frauds upon the ballot by which the North comes in for a share of the injustice to convince any thoughtful man that the path to great if not ruinous danger lies along the way of a victorious South—a triumphant Confederate Democracy. Can any Northern Democrat reasonably claim that the Confederate management of national affairs would be any better than the Confederate management of the separate Southern States? If those Confederate Democrats care nothing about the financial honor and integrity of their several commonwealths, how much would they care for the national honor and integrity? If they are ruining and disgracing the one, how long would it be, were they in full power, before they would ruin and disgrace the other?

Rampart or covert repudiation characterizes nearly all the Southern States to-day. Disgraced Virginia stands prominently forth upon the black list, though no one of her apologists will claim that she is not able to pay her just obligations. Tennessee has long been in the habit of boasting of her immense inherent wealth, but now she is oozing out of sight in the mire of repudiation. The other day her Democratic Assembly voted down a proposition to compromise with her creditors by paying fifty cents on the dollar. In Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama and other Southern States the same disgraceful condition of things prevails to a greater or less degree. In Louisiana Democratic rule has less speedily exhausted the balance a Republican State Government left on hand and plunged the people into bankruptcy. The repudiation cry is heard there also more loudly than ever before. The revenues, which were ample under Kellogg to meet expenditures and leave a surplus, are now so low that the interest on the public bonds cannot be met. And the credit of the State has sunk to such an ebb that the New Orleans banks refuse a temporary loan to tide over the emergency. Could anything be more humiliating? The old Democratic party so ruined the national credit that Buchanan's Administration had to beg for funds at an enormous rate of interest. But the new Democratic party—the Confederacy of to-day—has so utterly destroyed the credit of many of the Southern States that they can't obtain a penny in any money market of the world.

Is this the party to assume undisputed control of every department of the National government? Are these Southern repudiators, and bankrupters of States, and their ilk the men into whose hands the mighty financial interests of this country should be placed? Are the repudiating Legislatures of Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana and the rest the proper bodies to instruct the Senators and Representatives of a triumphant party? The dire calamity is not yet upon the country but it is impending. Fortunately the people are warned in time. If they neglect to heed it the worst may be expected.—*Albany Journal.*

#### Ancient Shoes.

Recent discoveries have shown that the modern form of shoes is the same which was in use in Upper Egypt ages and ages ago. The pictures found in tombs in Upper Egypt represent people wearing shoes exactly like ours. It is, nevertheless, certain that the form of these shoes was unknown generally in the East, for chroniclers mention that everybody in the East, in Sparta, and at Athens, went barefooted. Sandals came very slowly into use, for they were extremely inconvenient, and Athenians commonly preferred to go barefooted. In Rome, too, even senators long went barefooted; Cato, of Utica, never walked otherwise than barefooted. Shoes were so rare in France, in the ninth century, that they were among the presents sovereigns made to each other; for example, Solomon III, sovereign of Brittany, charged the ambassadors he sent to Rome to present the Pope, in his name, a golden statue, a mule, saddled and bridled, 30 shirts, 30 pieces of cloth, 30 deer skins, and 30 pairs of shoes for his servants. The caprices of fashion soon began to mold the form of shoes, and the strange forms were adopted. Medieval chronicles are full of invectives against the shoes, *a la poulaine*, which were in great vogue in the 12th century. The toe of these shoes was pointed up ward like the prow (*poulaine*) of a galley; the heel was armed with a spur. A Royal ordinance of 1367 interdicted these shoes in France. They, nevertheless, were still worn by some persons at the court of Francis I. Shoes with excessively broad toes drove these shoes out of fashion. In 1422 boots made their first appearance. Mezeray mentions that Charles VII. was so poor on his accession to the throne that no shoemaker would sell him a pair of boots on credit. The forms of shoes and boots have changed repeatedly and annually changed.

Among recent labor-saving inventions is that of a potato digger. It is a sort of two-horse cart, under which is a sort of plow which runs under the potato hills, and is followed by a revolving toothed cylinder which separates the potatoes from the loose soil. A sort of stationary rake, the tines of which project between the revolving teeth, prevents the vines from winding about the cylinder.

#### The World's Wheat Crop.

From The American Cultivator:  
The average wheat crop of the world is about 1,600,000,000 bushels, of which the United States raises nearly one-quarter with a surplus for export of at least 110,000,000 bushels. France is the next largest producer of wheat, with an average annual crop of 280,000,000 bushels, although her harvests for 1878 were 55,000,000 bushels short of that quantity. The average crop of wheat in Russia is 220,000,000 bushels, of which the estimated exports are 44,000,000 bushels. Great Britain raises upwards of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, though this is only half her annual consumption, hence she is dependent upon foreign countries for nearly 100,000,000 bushels of wheat per annum. Germany with 121,000,000 bushels, Spain with 115,000,000, Italy with 107,000,000 and Austria-Hungary with 102,000,000 bushels of wheat per annum, all excel Great Britain in quantity produced. Canada, Australia and Egypt produce nearly equal quantities of wheat, or 16,500,000 bushels each per annum. England and France, the only countries which import wheat upon a large scale, have grown during 1878 about 150,000,000 bushels less than they will require for consumption, while the United States and Russia are together in a position to export 154,000,000 bushels or about the quantity which the two former countries want.

The only other countries that have wheat in quantity available for export this year are Austria-Hungary, Roumania, Denmark, Canada and Australia. The weather was far too mild for the season in Italy, the rainfall also damaging the quantity of the wheat, hence she will have to import about 8,000,000 bushels. The Bombay report for the East Indies indicates that the values of wheat continue too high to allow of any exportation, while in Calcutta prices are advancing. From India for the past twelve months, wheat shipments have been only one-sixth of what they were a year ago. Wheat in Egypt continues in demand at very full values, owing to a deficiency of at least one-third in the crop, thus forbidding any export trade. Russia exports about as usual, but other buyers besides English take the principal share. A few years ago France exported wheat, but she has now become a regular importer of cereals. There seems to be a general decrease every year of the area under wheat culture in Europe. South Australia carried off the highest prize for wheat at the Paris Exposition, and is likely to become one of the most important grain-producing countries in the world; in fact her total area under wheat last year exceeded a million acres. To the United States, however, as the largest wheat-producing country in the world, do the hungry millions of Europeans look for the staff of life, and in the event of prosperous times abroad, that the purchasing power of the masses may be increased, a remunerative market may be expected for our surplus farm products.

#### Reminiscence of Bayard Taylor.

The American Parnassus was a Bedlam in the autumn of 1850, and Bayard Taylor was the innocent cause of its madness. The Prince of Showmen had imported Jenny Lind to sing before his admiring countrymen, and, to flatter their national vanity, he offered a prize of two hundred dollars for an original song for her. All the versifiers in the land set at once to work to immortalize themselves and to better their fortunes, and as many as six hundred confidently expected to do so. Bayard Taylor came one afternoon early in September, and confided to me the fact that he was to be declared the winner of this perilous honor, and that he foresaw a row. "They will say it was given me because Putman, who is my publisher, is one of the committee, and because Ripley, who is my associate on the Tribune, is another." "If you think so," I answered, "withdraw your name, and put my name in place of it. You shall have the money, and I will bear the abuse." He laughed, and left me, as I thought, to do what I had suggested; but he concluded to acknowledge the authorship himself, and stand the consequences. The decision of the committee was published next day, and the indignation of the disappointed competitors was unbounded. They rushed to all the editors whom they knew, or could reach, and these sharp-tongued gentlemen, having an eye for mischief as well as fun, published their prose and their verse, which ranged from an epigram up to an epic. The choice of the committee had fallen upon only two out of the whole number of manuscripts which had been sent to them, and being in some doubt as to which of the two was the most suitable for the occasion, they showed both to Jenny Lind, who chose the shortest one, as containing the feeling she wished to express in greeting to America. It happened to be the one that Bayard Taylor had written, and it was accordingly set to music by Jules Benedict, and sung by her at her first concert in Castle garden. I have recovered this unfortunate lyric, but I shall not quote it here, for Bayard Taylor desired to have it forgotten. "Did you see the Brooklyn announcement of my lecture?" he wrote to me in November. ("Bayard Taylor, the successful competitor of the Jenny Lind prize.") Is that song to be the only thing which will save my name from oblivion?"—*R. H. Stoddard in Atlantic for Feb.*

On the Cooper Lane, about a mile or so north of Stockton, Cal., there lives an industrious Italian on an even acre of ground lying in triangular shape between the road and the railroad at the crossing point. He has a wife and five children, whom he supports from the products of his garden. The little farm is planted in trees, vines, and vegetables, and is thoroughly well tilled. Occasionally he plants an early crop on the railroad right of way adjoining, which remains undisturbed until the plow of the fire protectors comes along. But this instance is a good illustration of "a little farm well tilled."

#### Can Honey be Used to Cure Consumption.

BY L. L. LANGSTROTH.

In the spring of 1861, my wife, being quite feeble, went East for recuperation. Instead of improving, her health rapidly failed. When she started for Oxford, in the fall, some of her friends feared that she might never reach there alive. She was very much emaciated, had constant night-sweats, a distressing cough, and the usual symptoms of a speedy decline. Anxiously studying what remedies could be used with any hope of success, the following considerations determined me to make a trial of the curative powers of pure honey:

1. I had noticed that from the time of Hippocrates, who wrote more than 2,000 years ago, even down to modern writers, there was a strong and continuous testimony in favor of the virtues of honey in curing or alleviating all diseases of the breathing organs. Charles Butler, a very learned and accurate writer, in his "History of Bees," published in 1634, asserts "that it breedeth good blood, stirreth up natural heat, and prolongeth life," referring largely to the ancients for his proofs.

Now, what logicians call *communis consensus humani generis*, "the common agreement of the human race," on any matter fairly within the range of their observation, has always been considered as coming very near to demonstration itself.

2. About this time I received from the late Dr. J. P. Kirtland, of Cleveland, Ohio—the mention of whose name will inspire in a wide circle a deep feeling of reverential consideration—a letter informing me that one of his pupils had discovered that honey mixed with some other ingredient (honey, however, being the main thing), was a much better remedy in consumptive cases than cod-liver oil.

3. Nearly at the same time I received a printed statement of the various exhibits of bees, hives, honey, etc., made at the World's Fair at London. The name of the Countess Olga of Russia, was given as exhibiting some kind of honey—"oleaginous honey," so called—with the statement that this kind of honey is in some parts of Russia and Persia in higher repute for curing consumption than cod-liver oil. Linden honey having a decided balsamic odor, as well as an oily nature may possess some peculiar curative virtues.

4. The bee is almost the only insect known to possess animal heat. To survive the winter, it must live in a colony state; for in no other way can it generate and preserve the requisite temperature. This heat, of course, comes from its food. To suppose that the Creator has not made this food specially heat-producing, would be like supposing that a good engineer who wants to get up most economically a given amount of steam, would prefer to use soggy wood or slaty coal. We need hardly say, therefore, that chemistry confirms the old belief that honey is a specially heat-producing food.

5. Consumption is derived from the Latin word *consumere*, to waste, to burn up. The system of a consumptive person is in such a diseased state, that it fails to obtain from the food taken, sufficient nutriment and heat. It seeks, therefore, to make up the deficiency by preying upon the fatty tissues. When the body becomes so emaciated that this can no longer be done, the patient dies; just as the fire goes out when the fuel is all consumed. To prevent the diseased system from thus consuming itself, physicians have recommended cod-liver oil and other heat-producing substances. But if honey—"breedeth good blood and greatly stirreth up animal heat," may it not prove one of the most potent and pleasant remedies for consumption? A very aged man once being asked by Alexander how he had secured such a vigorous old age, replied: "By honey without and in oil without"—that is by eating honey and anointing himself with the above considerations, I gained the consent of my wife to make a faithful trial of honey. It occurred to me that its efficacy could be much better tested by using it in small quantities and at very frequent intervals, than in any other way. If one wishes to keep up a uniform temperature in a room, by the use of a given amount of fuel, it cannot be done by using a large amount at once, with all the dampers open; but by gaining complete control over the combustion, so that the heat can be regularly supplied. This idea of small but off-repeated doses is new, I think, and very important. If we should "eat honey because it is good," we should also, on the same good authority, "eat not too much," lest its too free use be followed by nausea and loathing. Acting upon my suggestions, Mrs. Langstroth took a teaspoonful of pure honey, out of the comb, at least every hour when she was not asleep. She had not taken it long before it was evidently helping her. Her worst symptoms began gradually to disappear, and in about a year, she had regained her usual weight. Although she did not continue to use it as frequently as at first, at no time, if she entirely left it off, did the bad symptoms fail to return. This confirmed us in the belief that the honey had been the chief agent in her improved health.

Very far be it from me, to presumptuously assert that I have found a panacea for consumption, although in Mrs. L.'s case, it proved to be so highly efficacious. I believe that by its use Mrs. L., who had lost her mother and a sister from this disease, was able for more than ten years to ward it off. She died at last from a different disease, having enjoyed before her fatal illness better health than for some years. Taking into account the above train of facts and reasonings, I hope that any of my readers who are threatened with consumption, will give pure honey a faithful trial. If procured in the comb it should be slowly heated until the wax is all melted. When cool this may be removed like a cake of cold grease, and will be useful for many purposes. If honey is found to disagree with any one, it should be heated almost to the boiling point.

Milk taken with honey often makes it more wholesome; and honey and cream would doubtless be more nutritious than honey alone. Some may prefer to follow the practice of the old man—both using the honey freely, and anointing the body with pure olive oil.

#### Michigan Live Stock in Europe.

The sensation of the past week among stock growers, has been the rumor that Great Britain was about to prohibit the importation of live stock from America, on account of some having been landed there infected with pluro-pneumonia. This report naturally created considerable alarm, especially among shippers, several lines of steamers having large contracts ahead for 1879, and no less than 1,500 cattle being actually on the way to England. During the summer months last year many of the large steamers of the National line were especially fitted up and wholly devoted to this business, the number of cattle shipped by a single vessel often numbering more than 400. Immediately following the rumor came the announcement that the Dominion Government had decided to prohibit the importation of live cattle from the United States for three months from February 1. This, however, is a matter of little consequence, is very few cattle would have sent to the Dominion anyway, but the English prohibition was a more serious affair and if really carried into effect, would work great prejudice to cattle raisers throughout the Northwest.

Later accounts represent the rumors as greatly exaggerated, and say it is a scare gotten up to influence the market. English stock raisers would be glad of any pretext to shut out competition from this country, but it is by no means certain that they can influence the Government to that extent. The mass of the English people are too deeply interested in the question of cheap beef to easily scared out of it by a few English producers. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to Collectors of Customs, instructing them that in no case will live animals be permitted to be shipped from their respective ports until after inspection with reference to their freedom from disease, and the issuance of a certificate showing they were in a proper condition of health. With this action Americans can afford to be satisfied and at the present writing the indications are that it will satisfy Great Britain also. At all events shipments are going on without interruption.

The British Government has recently adopted some important rules relative to the importation of live stock into that country. From Germany, Holland, Belgium and France cattle can only be imported at six ports, under strict inspection, and must be slaughtered within ten days. From seven European countries, including Russia, Austria and Turkey, cattle cannot be imported at all, but from Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Spain, Portugal and the United States they are exempt from compulsory quarantine or slaughter. The obvious effect of these rules is to confine the source of supply to a few countries, at the head of which stands the United States. During the year 1877 there were imported into the United Kingdom from the United States about 300,000 cattle, 100,000 sheep, 50,000 swine, and 30,524 horses, and the imports during 1878 far exceed these numbers, though the exact figures have not yet been published. From five American ports an average of 3,000 cattle a week were shipped to Europe from May 1 to September 1, and this was before the adoption of the rules restricting the importation of stock.

The obvious inference from all this is that the shipment of live stock from this country to Great Britain will be much greater in 1879 than it has ever been before, and will form a very considerable element in the stock market. There are several considerations which grow out of this encouraging fact, and which ought not to be lost sight of by Michigan farmers who rely upon stock-raising for a large part of their farm profits. Is the character of their land for grazing purposes and the nearness of the State to the seaboard such that they can reasonably hope to compete with the stock-raising States of the West for this European trade? If so, then, what changes in breed or in methods of feeding will produce beef cattle best suited to endure the long voyage to England and most acceptable to the English palate when they get there? Michigan fruit is finding a profitable market abroad, and with proper handling, Michigan cattle, sheep and swine will do the same.

#### Advice to Travellers.

It does not make the conductor any happier to ask him the name of every station that the train passes.

By waiting until the train is fairly flying along and then spitting out the window you can ascertain whether those on the three or four seats back of you have their handkerchiefs or not.

By sitting at the end of your seat and putting your feet on the back of the one in front, near the window, you can often prevent a young miss from gushing about the scenery.

Always think to yourself that the conductor is lying, and assume an incredulous look, when in response to your request to have a seat turned (so that you can occupy four seats instead of one), he replies that he has "lost the key."

If you carry no valise take along a bundle of old papers to put in the seat beside you. If any forward, unobscuring person asks if the seat is occupied, a silent, stony stare out of the window will cause him to look elsewhere for accommodations.

A great many years ago a poor beggar explained his ragged appearance by observing, "I have no money to buy new clothing, and mend I can't." And his class have been called mendicants ever since.

#### Queer Items.

A SMALL TREE.

In the Arctic regions are found dwarf willow trees growing, which are exactly like those we are accustomed to see shading river banks, only about the size of a large dining-plate. The largest branches are a foot long, and as large as a man's finger, and they trail on the ground. This seems very funny, but things almost as curious may sometimes be seen in our own country. Last summer there grew at the side of a paved street in Brooklyn, a morning glory vine. You know how large and long they usually grow? Well, this one was not more than three inches long, but it was determined to do its very best, and it actually managed, in spite of hard paving stones, little water and poor earth, to open a blossom to the sun. That flower was a curiosity; a poor, starved, colorless little atom of a thing, about as big as a baby's thimble.

VEGETABLE ROPE.

The ratan, of which we make the seats and backs of common chairs, is a curious plant. It grows in the tropical forests, and looks more like a rope than a plant. Sometimes it is four or six hundred feet long, climbing the trees hanging in festoons between them. Some kinds have joints about three feet apart, and at every joint a bunch of feathery leaves, with thorns on their lower sides. Others have no joints at all, and leaves only at the end which is thrust up to the sunshine over the trees. Ratan is very useful in their own tropical homes, and are brought to Europe and America in great quantities to make chairs and sofas.

A VEGETABLE CISTERN.

The baobab tree, which grows in Africa, is a curious thing. The trunk is sometimes thirty feet in diameter, and its branches—which grow straight out from the trunk—are wide enough to make a comfortable bed for a man. The trunk generally becomes hollow, and they are generally used for stables, or even for people to live in. Dr. Livingstone tells of one that twenty or thirty men could lie down together in. The baobab begins to decay at the place where the larger branches spring out, and the open part works down, the bottom becoming full of water when the rain falls. At last it gets so large that it holds a good deal, and being shaded from the sun, it keeps a long time. The people who live near the tree then sell water to travelers, for water is scarce in that country. Sometimes they climb the tree and draw the water from the top of the cistern, and sometimes they bore a hole below, and draw it out.

#### Life of a Ticket Agent.

"I have nothing to complain of in the matter of variety. I am not only a banker of deposits but of redemption. Some days I drive a lively business in exchanging rolls of silver for bank-notes. I have regular customers—family men and housekeepers. I have often passengers who make a pretense of having no dimes so as to get change. But they can have as much silver as they want. The road has had at night in its general cash receipts a thousand dollars in dimes. That makes ten thousand pieces of silver. Then I get to know faces, and I get to observe the moods of their owners. Some mornings a man will be dreadfully impatient, and then again cool and good-humored. Some people are always in a hurry, whether the train is near or far off. Others wont run a step to save a train, although by quickening their pace they might save it. I can generally tell if a man has had a good or a bad breakfast, or been up late or on a spree or had a tiff at home. I have found out the ladies who are in love, and some, I am sorry to say, who are adventuresses. I sometimes hear queer conversations in the waiting-room among people who forget me. The stations are becoming more or less places of pleasant rendezvous. Sometimes a man who ought to know better will try to pass off a Canadian or British or Spanish coin, and swear he got it in change. Sometimes a man, during five-cent time, will dash down a dime and refuse change—avarice and extravagance you see. Call up again when it is not so cold and I'll philosophize for you."

#### Queen Victoria's Literary Tastes.

Lord Beaconsfield is perhaps not aware that until he acceded to the premiership in 1868 the Queen had only read one of his novels—"Henrietta Tempel." She read all the others in the course of the three months after Mr. Disraeli had become her chief adviser; and in due time enjoyed "Lothair," though the present premier has never ranked among her favorite authors. For this his lordship may console himself, seeing that Thackeray and the late Lord Lytton are under the same ban as himself. The Queen likes Dickens's novels, one or two of George Eliot's, but chiefly Wilkie Collins' and Mr. Black's—the latter's descriptions of Scotch scenery being very dear to her. The Queen also reads and rereads Walter Scott's novels—which is more than most of her subjects do now, more's the pity. On the whole, though, she inclines rather toward the serious reading of history and theology, and the libraries at all her places are richly stocked with books of chronicles and memories, though it has been noticed that she never calls for French books having a deep objection to French literature in all its branches.

Telegraph post-holes are now being dug by "electric powder." A hole is drilled with a crow-bar to the depth of four or five feet, and a cartridge dropped to the bottom and lighted with a match. In a few seconds a dull thud is heard, and a hole about the diameter of a flour barrel has been blown in the ground to the depth of four or five feet. All that is necessary is to raise the pole and fill in with gravel and earth and the job is complete. The same method may, of course, be applied to digging post holes of any kind.



## When the Mists have Rolled Away.

[In the spring of 1871 Miss Annie E. Hubart, a young lady just ready to enter Cornell University, was compelled to give up all her books and dreams of education and betake herself to Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, on account of failing health. It was a late season and chilly mists settled down daily on the neighboring lakes. Under these disheartening circumstances the invalid penned the following beautiful lines which have been set to music and form one of the sweetest songs of the day.]

When the mists have rolled in splendor  
From the beauty of the hills,  
And the sunshine, warm and tender,  
Falls in kisses on the rills,  
We may read Love's shining letter  
In the rainbow of the spray,  
We shall know each other better,  
When the mists have cleared away.  
We shall know as we are known,  
Nevermore to walk alone,  
In the dawning of the morning,  
When the mists have rolled away.  
If we err in human blindness  
And forget that we are dust;  
If we miss the law of kindness,  
When we struggle to be just;  
Snowy wings of peace shall cover  
All the anguish of to-day,  
When the weary watch is over,  
And the mists have cleared away.  
We shall know as we are known,  
Nevermore to walk alone,  
In the dawning of the morning,  
When the mists have rolled away.  
When the silver mists have veiled us,  
From the faces of our own,  
Oft we deem their love has failed us,  
And we tread our path alone;  
We should see them near and truly,  
We should trust them day by day,  
Neither love nor blame unduly,  
If the mists were cleared away.  
We shall know as we are known,  
Nevermore to walk alone,  
In the dawning of the morning,  
When the mists have rolled away.  
When the mists have risen above us,  
As our Father knows His own,  
Face to face with those that love us,  
We shall know as we are known;  
Love beyond the orient meadows  
Flows the golden fringe of day;  
Heart to heart we'll bid the shadows  
Till the mists have cleared away.  
We shall know as we are known,  
Nevermore to walk alone,  
When the Day of Light is dawning,  
And the mists have rolled away.

## HOW A WOMAN HAD HER WAY.

A STUDY OF ECONOMICS.

From the Sunday Republican.

It was the last night of the year 1875. Thomas and I sat by the fire, after the rest of the family were abed, talking of various things, but most of the coming Centennial Exposition, a long account of whose wonders to be he had been reading aloud to me, while I darned the stockings and mended Tommy's knickerbockers.

"What a wonderful thing it will be!" I exclaimed, "and perhaps there will be some to go from here."

"Doubtless there will," asserted Thomas, as he arose to wind the clock, "but one thing is sure at the outset, Jenny, we can't go."

So there it was,—the same old story of hard times, close work to make the ends meet and denial of even inexpensive pleasures, not to mention costly ones. I chafed under the discipline, sometimes, and somehow I felt more than ordinarily rebellious that night. Must it always be taken for granted, at the outset, that I cannot go? It had seemed to me a glorious thing to be living when the nation was celebrating her hundredth birthday, but must I positively be excluded by poverty, from taking any share in it? It was the only chance for a lifetime, and must it be lost? Thomas seemed to take it for granted so, but he always bears the yoke more easily than I. I think there is a reason in the very nature of things, why men in general should endure privations and disappointments more cheerfully than women. As a class, they have more to occupy their minds in the way of outside influences and freshening employments. They are about the world more or less, even if it be merely in the business way, and do not feel the lack of recreation, visiting and journeying as does a woman, whose daily round is within the four walls of home. I have sometimes been wicked enough to think that, with the same opportunities of out-door air and exercise which Thomas has, I might be as cheerful under trials as he is; and, more yet, that if he were shut up day after day and week after week in a treadmill of work, as I am, he might get as blue and downhearted as I confess I sometimes do.

We are plain farmer-folks, have a good but small farm all paid for, and are not much in debt, but there are our half-dozen children to be fed and clothed and educated, and in these hard times we have to calculate closely. We always have enough to eat, for farmers have the one compensation of being supplied by nature with some things which money often fails to procure, but you may be sure our clothing is not always of the nicest, or newest, or most fashionable make. And as for ready money—my purse is often empty for weeks together.

Perhaps I naturally have what is called "a contrary disposition." I know that from my earliest remembrance, when I was told, "you can't do so and so" (speaking "can't" with a large C), straightway I would be seized and possessed with a vehement desire to do that very thing.

An astute old lawyer once made this remark in my hearing: "The only way to attain a difficult object is to stick your stake there, and then go for it." I thought of that remark as I pondered over the resigned helplessness with which Thomas had said, "We can't go," thereby arousing my natural perversity. And something within me said, "We will go to the Centennial. My stake is set up at Philadelphia, and now I'm going for it."

But how? Our luxuries were not so numerous that, by cutting them off for a while, we could save money for the trip. Nor did I know of any way in which I could earn it, for with doing my own work and sewing and caring for those six children, from three-years-old baby, Belle, up to Henry, who was fourteen, my time was all full.

It was a mild evening; what snow we had was mostly gone, carried away by the late thaw. I stood looking out of the window a moment just

before I went to bed, and my eye was caught by the remnant of a huge drift on the leeward side of the door-yard fence. What put it into my head to remember, just then, that drift was formed of little snow-flakes? What- ever it was, the analogy came swiftly. "I will save the money for our Centennial trip in little's." And I repeated to myself the old Scotch proverb:—

"Many a little  
Makes a mickle."

Long after Thomas was asleep—in fact, till after the clock striking 12 sounded at the same time a dirge for the dead year and a welcome to the new, I lay awake pondering and planning. The result was I decided to lay aside ten cents a day somehow.

Now don't laugh at my little economies and make-shifts, you favored daughters of fortune, if any such read my humble story; for even that was a large sum for me to save daily. Had I only had a housekeeping allowance, or a dress allowance, as some women do, it would have been easier to save from it, but where could I exercise any more economy than I already used? And still pondering and planning, I finally fell asleep, the problem of "how to do it" yet unsolved.

"Happy New-years!" resounded through the house before day-break, in all keys and cadences. Thank God that neither poverty nor untoward circumstances can take away the right for every one to be happy if he can. After all, what wealth could compare with our six bonny lads and lasses, a goodly circle as they sat around the breakfast-table? I believe I felt truly thankful that we were all spared in health to see the new year.

The breakfast dishes were hardly washed that Saturday morning when our neighbor, Mrs. Smith came in, a shawl over her head and a tin pail on her arm.

"I want to buy a gallon of soft-soap," she said. "Now don't refuse me, for I've got an old carpet I want to wash to-day, it's so mild and we're clean out of soap. I've got a handsome lot of soap-grease, but I can't think of makin' soap till spring opens, so the leach can be set up out doors."

We didn't often spare any soap, but I thought I might venture to now, and accommodate myself as well as her. She paid me two ten-cent scrips, which I laid carefully away in a snug corner of my upper bureau drawer. "There's my quota for to-day and to-morrow," thought I, "and Thomas is off at work and don't know a breath about it." And I really exulted inwardly at my good beginning. It seemed a propitious omen.

Monday, after washing, I cut out a print dress for myself, which had been some time waiting to be made. Thomas was going to town in the afternoon, and I invited myself to ride with him to get buttons, lining, etc., for my dress.

"Here's a dollar for you," he said, when I told him what I wanted; "will that do for to-day? I'm a little short just now." (As if he wasn't "short" most of the time.)

"I'll try to make it answer," I replied, inwardly planning how much I could save out of it toward my fund. In the fifteen minutes before he was ready I flew around, found an old dress-lining that I could use by ripping apart, washing and cutting over, old stuff that by piecing would do for facings, and buttons on an old wrapper that I might use on my new dress by taking buttons for the wrapper off from Henry's old summer shirt. But I rode to town all the same, bought thread and some little things, and brought home seventy cents. "Enough for another week," chuckled I to myself, as I laid it away.

Every faculty grows by use; and I who had always considered myself and been considered by my husband a model for economy and ingenious saving, now found that I was only in the alphabet of that art, and that there were undreamed of heights yet to be scaled. It is as true that we never know what we can do till we have tried, as that we never know what we can bear till we are tried. For when I came to really make it a study I found a most surprising number of things I could do without—little things each, but in the aggregate they were large.

Now whenever I made a garment for myself or any of the rest I set my wits to work to find something in the house to use in place of buying new materials, and it was wonderful how much I could find, things laid aside and forgotten long ago, but when unearthed they would prove to be just the thing. And all I saved in that way I quietly laid aside, saying nothing to anybody. Had Thomas been one of those niggardly souls who must know just how and where their wives spend every cent they trust to them, my self-allotted task might have involved more or less quibbling and deception. As it was, he was never inquisitive as to how I spent the money he gave to me as I called for it from time to time. So the little fund in the back corner of the drawer grew slowly but surely.

Mrs. Smith came again and yet again for another gallon of soap, and I never refused her. Time was when I should have refused pay for so small a thing from a neighbor, though they were well-to-do people, with twice our income and half our expenses, but I was very avaricious those days, when my avarice had a definite end and aim. Thomas happened never to be in when she came, and never knew I was coining money out of the soap-barrel. If he had he might have wondered what I did with it.

Spring came on with its ham and fried eggs; and I found I could save in another place, for as we always had an abundance of eggs and only sold the surplus, I had usually fried two apiece for all. Now I began to think one was sufficient for any of us but Thomas.

"Mother's getting stingy of her fried eggs," laughed Henry one morning when the egg-platter had emptied very quickly.

"It takes so long to fry two apiece all around," I said, which was true. "And I read the other day that too many fried eggs were injurious."

"Pretty hearty eating for little ones, anyhow," said Thomas, unwittingly helping my side of the question. That very afternoon Henry was going to

mill, and I slipped a nice pail of eggs into the wagon, for which he brought me the cash, and a good price, too. And we were all just as well off as if we had eaten them all, while my Centennial fund was certainly better off.

Summer hats for myself and the three girls presently came up for consideration, and one spring day as I was going to the milliner's, my husband handed me a five dollar bill.

"There, Jenny, it's pretty small to get four hats out of, I know, but have the old ones fixed over as much as you can for I can't possibly spare more now."

I spent two dollars out of the five in getting for myself a new plain hat "that would be just the thing to wear to the Centennial," as I told myself with an inward glow of anticipation, and I trimmed it myself with ribbon that I had, nice, though not new. Another dollar bought little ribbons, flowers and laces for the girls, and by doing over my old hat for Maggie, Maggie's for Grace, and Grace's for little Belle, and trimming them myself, we were all satisfactorily fixed up, and no one was the wiser for the two dollars saved there.

As the season came on for wild berries and fruit, I found I might sell some as well as not, for there were so many little hands to pick them, that we did not need them all to use. We would make quite a picnic of it, some pleasant days, I going out with the children, and carrying our lunch, and though we ate all the berries we wanted in the family, and I canned as many as I thought best, I sent many pails full into town; if by my husband, he always brought me the money very dutifully, as he "was sure I earned it," he said. And he never even asked what use I made of it.

My husband was occasionally away from home in the way of business for two or three days at a time, and always left me a little money to use if I needed to. Sometimes I would have no occasion to use any, and he would call for it after his return, to use in making change or for some emergency. Now I began to look out for the sure growth of my secret fund, and each time I would lay by as much as I dared to, without being suspected of any plot. And yet it would be no more than I should once have used unhesitatingly and still called myself very economical. I was simply learning to take care of the half-pence as well as the pennies. Another thing I should properly have mentioned sooner, as I found it out very near the beginning of the year. I had been quite in the habit of buying little knick-knacks for the children whenever I went shopping, and really, when one has three or four little ones at home expecting mother to bring them something good, it doesn't seem much to spend fifteen or twenty cents in nuts and candies wherewith to gladden their eyes on your return. But I found this was one of the dribblets which would swell in the saving as well as the spending, so I gradually weaned the children from the idea, and made them just as happy with the necessary articles I bought for them.

Tommy forgot to ask for peanuts as I set him to trying on his new copper-toed boots, and little Belle thought no more of candy when I let her unfold the print for her new dress and aprons. They were just as well off, perhaps better, and my purse certainly was. I think that we sometimes buy our children's affection too much, so that we come to be appreciated, not for ourselves, but for what we bring them. In our mistaken fondness for them, we teach them to look for the "loaves and fishes," a lesson which seems to be quite unnecessary to be taught to the present self-seeking generation.

But I cannot tell you all the ways I took to earn and to save money all that spring and summer and fall, for the limits of one paper would not be sufficient. I have told some of them, and every ingenious woman can imagine others. Suffice it to say that I succeeded in my self-allotted task beyond my most sanguine expectations. If I failed to keep up my regular contribution day by day, I strove earnestly to make up the deficiency as soon as possible, and not fall in arrears, for I found it counted up alarmingly. And among the many things I thus learned was the beauty of system in saving as well as in everything else. I decided also that it was best to have the sum determined on for daily saving, so small that it could be compassed without frequent failure.

From May 10th onward I devoured every word I found in the papers concerning the centennial, and that was not a little, you know. I was preparing myself the better to enjoy my trip when the time for it came, as come it would, if we all lived and prospered. Thomas was not so enthusiastic, how could he be, not having my anticipations? But as the heat of the summer passed away, and the cooler weather of autumn brought him more leisure he seemed to warm up to the subject in inverse proportion to the weather. August and September saw many of our townspeople at the exposition, and the glowing accounts they brought back fired many before apathetic natures. And by the first of October, Thomas went so far as to say, "I really wish we could go."

How I longed to tell him we could! But things were not quite ripe for a disclosure. But if ever a woman flew around and did up her fall work with energy I was that woman, if I do say it. Who was it that said, "A man is springy and active just so long as he can keep something ahead to bait himself on with?" I am not a man, but I had my bait on ahead all the same, and it put such life into me that I sometimes felt as if I could remove mountains, not by faith, but by works. I cleaned the house from top to bottom, for the frosts had considerably killed off our flies. I pickled and preserved and canned. I got my fall sewing and knitting along wonderfully, somehow. I consulted Thomas about a new winter dress for myself. "Had I better buy one," I asked, "or make over my three years worn black alpaca with a little extra expense?"

"Just which you think best," he replied, as he always does. "I'm no

judge of woman's rigging."

"But what can we afford to do?" "Well, we must afford to have you dressed respectably. A new dress would cost from ten to thirty dollars, I suppose, not much odds any way," as the fellow said, what will it cost to have the old one repaired in good shape?"

"A new overskirt, buttons and linings," I pondered, "not more than five dollars."

"Well, then, get it out of the five, that's a dear," and he handed it right over. "I hope we shall see the day sometime, Jenny, when you needn't be scrimped for clothes, for you deserve the best of any woman in the land."

How pleasant it is to be appreciated! I put my wits into the dress business, purchased judiciously, did my own repairing, and my dress came out "as good as new," and plenty good enough to wear to the Centennial, for less than three dollars. So the contribution for three weeks more was made up, and that nearly took me up to the amount I had started for at the outset—thirty dollars. On Thursday the 26th of October, I counted up that amount to a penny, and put it in an envelope.

Thomas went to town that evening and came back with a more thoughtful air than usual. "Tickets to Philadelphia and return reduced to ten dollars," he said. "Think of that! Can't we spare the money somehow?"

"Well, how?" I asked, deceitful wretch that I was.

"Sure enough," and he went to figuring. "We can't make out with less than forty dollars," was his conclusion after a while, and he laid down the pencil with a sigh which said the half-formed project was given up. But after the children were all abed, I laid the envelope on the table in front of him.

"What is it?" he asked.

"Only some little dribblets."

He opened it, but at sight of the contents stared in speechless amazement. "Whose is it?" he inquired at length, "what does it mean? I don't understand."

"It is mine," I replied, "or rather ours, and it means that you and I will start for the Centennial on the 3 o'clock train next Monday morning to spend the week there."

"But how came you by it?" whom have you robbed, or what gold mine have you opened?"

"I haven't robbed anybody unless it is you, and the only mine I have opened is that of persistent systematic saving." Then I gave him, in a few words, an outline of the methods which had brought about the satisfactory pecuniary result before him.

"But I can't understand now how you managed to lay by ten cents a day," he said in a dozed fashion, "I'm sure I never missed it."

Ah! that was the beauty of it. He never missed it, neither did I, it seemed hardly to have cost any effort, and yet, what a beautiful pile of silver and scrip and bills it made as it lay there on the table, beautiful because it had come so easily, and was to bring us so much happiness. All the little self-denials, the make-shifts and contrivances I had been forced to use to accomplish my purpose, faded out of sight in that supreme moment.

"I can hardly believe either my eyes or my ears," said Thomas, at length. "I must be dreaming. Who would have thought this possible? But here is a ten to add to your thirty, and to the Centennial we will go, God willing. If you haven't earned the trip, I wonder who could? I'll save the ten myself before the winter is over if you'll tell me how."

And if it wouldn't sound silly I should acknowledge that Thomas turned around and kissed me then and there, but for people sixteen years married perhaps that would seem rather soft.

Two days were left in which to prepare, to brush up Thomas' best suit, and get our lunch ready. Aunt Charity Brown would gladly come and keep house in our absence, in return for past neighborly favors, and the hired man was competent to manage out of doors. We went to those who had already been, and found out the best and cheapest places to stop, so we were not going on uncertainties.

Early on Monday morning we were off, and a little less than twenty-four hours swift car-riding brought us to the Mecca of our pilgrimage—Philadelphia. It was a strange place to us, and in the night, but there was a carriage for the house we had decided on, so we were all right and had time for quite a refreshing sleep before breakfast.

But do not suppose I purpose to inflict upon you a description of what we saw that wonderful week, for has it not been all told and retold and told again? I set out to tell you how I went, not what I saw. But did any of you on the last week but one of the Exposition, notice there a particularly happy, satisfied-looking, middle-aged couple? It might have been Thomas and I.

Here is our bill of expenses:  
R. R. tickets, \$20.00  
Board, 4 days at \$1.50 each, 12.00  
per day, 4.00  
Admittance to ground 4 days, 4.00  
Lunches, usually at dairy, about, 2.00  
Lunch bought at the baker's Friday night to last us home, .50

Total, \$38.50

Leaving a margin of a dollar and a half to buy little presents for the children; and not one of them was overlooked.

Late on Friday night, we started homeward, arriving safe and sound on Saturday evening to find the family all well and glad to see us.

So ended our ten cent trip.

DOING A LAWYER.—A well-known young solicitor obtained a divorce for a pretty and wealthy client. He sent in a bill for \$2,000. The next day the lady called on him, and inquired if he was in earnest in proposing to her. "Propose to you, madam! I didn't propose to you," replied the astonished lawyer. "Well you asked me for my fortune, and I thought you would have the grace to take me with it," was the calm reply.—The lawyer gave in.

## Romance in Real Life.

St. Paul Globe.

An extremely singular affair transpired in this city last week, the actors in which are highly respectable citizens residing at present on Tenth street. Some twenty years ago there came to a far-off Eastern city a young man, whose pleasing address and engaging habits soon won the hand and heart of one of the reigning belles of the Orient metropolis.

There were lights, music, joy, priestly words,—a wedding; the former maiden being now known as Mrs. Little.

A few short years and there appeared a shadow, at first about the size of a man's hand; afterward a shutting out of the joy and the sunshine; then chaotic darkness. The fatal eclipse is death! Years of mourning followed, sanctified by the tears of grief. Time came, and over the urn of the mourned sprang the perennial flower of hope.

A second suitor, named John Sawyer, appeared, and the star so long buried in the shadows rose again in the ascendant. Vows were pledged, and the confiding widow became again a wife. A child was born, and for a brief period partook of the sweetness of Heaven.

The shadows again fell. Before, the sorrow was tender,—it was dead. Now, it was hideous,—it was living.

From bad to worse, the husband became cruel. His blood was inflamed by drink. Long years of patient, horrible suffering followed,—then a divorce.

The Far West was sought as a welcome refuge. After some years a third husband sued for the hand of the sad but still blooming woman, and life was again rosy.

They were married, Mrs. Sawyer becoming Mrs. E. M. Raymond, and for a number of years they have been residing in this city.

The infant of four years had become a graceful, bright-eyed maiden.

A few years since there came to the door of the happy home on Tenth-street a man who looked the boon companion of Trouble. He was subdued, respectable, and prematurely old.

The call was answered by a motherly-faced matron, who beheld in the visitor the father of her child and her former husband. The situation is not easily described. There are some pictures in life from which the veil should not be lifted—some heart-throes, the exposure of which would be desecration. He had repented of his folly, and reformed; had embarked in business and was now rich.

He piteously pleaded for an opportunity to see his child. He was rich in this world's goods, and would endow her bountifully.

The request was granted. It was a meeting of spring and winter. Strange spectacle.

The shock was fatal. Spring conquered. The husband came home and was told the story, and, being a sensible man, understood. Thus was avoided a scene.

The former husband was prostrated with a fatal illness. Charity conquered, and he was tenderly cared for.

On Thursday he died, surrounded by friends, and ere the light was shut out from the dead on Friday, the upturned face was wet with the dew of genuine pity.

The following excellent practical advice is from the *Manufacturer and Builder*: How strong should coffee be taken is an inquiry of much practical importance. How much should be taken at a meal is scarcely of less moment. Coffee, like any other beverage, may wholly ruin the health; the very use of it tends to this, as certainly as does the use of wine, cider, beer, or any other artificial stimulating drink. There is only one safe plan of using coffee, and that is never, under any circumstances, except of an extraordinary character, exceed in quantity, frequency, or strength—take only one cup at the regular meal, and of a given unvarying strength. In this way it may be used every day for a lifetime, not only without injury, but with greater advantage than an equal amount of cold water, and for the simple reason that nothing cold should be drunk at a regular meal, except by persons in vigorous health. We have personally known of the case of a lady who was for a long time in poor health, to the mystification of several physicians whom she consulted, when at last we discovered that she made a most extravagant use of strong coffee many times a day—in fact she had a pot of coffee always at hand. Following the advice to abstain from coffee resulted in an immediate end of all her troubles.

"Do you know when the swallows homeward fly?" asked a young man of his "inamorata," as he leaned over the piano-forte. "Of course I do," she replied in a voice as far apart as the teeth of a barber's comb. "They fly home when they want their grub." And then she began to sing, "Would I were a bird-r."

The question of substituting iron-garmentals for the traditional red lower garments used by the soldiers of France is being agitated, the object being to secure a uniform safer from the enemy's fire in battle.

The other day, in the barracks, Sergeant Major Pecon addressed an interpellation to Corporal Pitou, whom frequent potatoes have given a nose of a lovely vermilion tint.

"Corporal," said he, "You'll have to change that nose!"

"But it's orders. Here they are in the paper: 'No brilliant colors, such as are likely to attract the enemy's fire, will be permitted.'"

In selecting timber for use, choose healthy, vigorous and flourishing trees. Those in which the trunks are most even are to be preferred. A mark of decay is generally detected in any swelling above the general surface of the wood. Dead branches especially at the top of the tree, render it suspicious though the root is the best index to its soundness.

## The Valentine.

BY GEORGE MELNOTTE GRUMMOND

I send thee a message, my lady,  
I send thee a message to-day,  
On the pinions of hope and of gladness  
My messenger hies away.  
O guess at the secret he carries!  
Guess what I send to thee!  
And guess why so gaily and swiftly  
My messenger goes from me.

I know whose eyes are the brownest  
Of all brown eyes in the land!  
And to her my messenger hastes,  
To lay in her dainty hand,  
A secret my heart hath cherished  
For many and many a day,  
Till now for thine answer, lady,  
My secret hath flown away.

For this is the time when maidens  
Are choosing a valentine;  
Choose thou, oh, fairest of maidens!  
Choose thou this heart of mine!  
And loyal and true shalt thou find me,  
Come days that are dark or light.  
So this is my message, dear lady,  
Send thou a glad answer to-night.

## Anchoring a Horse.

They tell a good story on an old mariner who keeps a little hotel down here, writes a correspondent from Coney Island. His wife was very anxious to have a horse, an animal in which the old gentleman took but little stock, and the old lady finally won her point and got her horse. The steed was of an erratic and playful disposition, and used, on the least provocation, to tear madly along the beach, and succeeded in spilling the old lady out several times. At last the captain, who had never driven the beast, volunteered to break him of his vicious habit, so getting another old salt to assist him, he procured a kedge anchor with a stout line attached. Fastening the end of the line around the axle, and putting the anchor in the wagon, the fiery untamed was hitched up, and the two old gents started out for a drive along the shore. Soon the vivacious charger espied something which gave him an excuse to run away, and immediately dashed off with a frightful velocity. The captain dropped the reins and summoned all hands to "let go the anchor." The anchor was let go, and caught firmly in the sand. The unsuspecting quadruped pranced joyfully along until he got to the end of the rope, and then paused—paused so suddenly that the wagon was demolished and the two old gentlemen shot up into the air like a couple of sky-rockets, coming down in a fearfully dilapidated condition. The captain afterward said that he knew it would break the horse, but he didn't suppose it was going to break him.

Whatever you do, have system about it. It is the greatest labor-saving machine in the world, and the cheapest, but it is not the easiest to govern. It requires reason and management to control and exercise it. Yet, wherever it has been introduced, this great labor-saving machine has been a success, demonstrating to the world that it has saved its operator unnecessary manual labor, a multitude of perplexities, kept his work-shop in order, and enabled him to perform correctly more by far than in its absence would have been possible. It has many a time kept its possessor from exasperating entanglement; it has saved him time and trouble; it has kept his business rectified while others have been confused. System! It has ever been a victor in war, it is the powerful scepter that the true statesman and the political economist sway in government, and it has been and still is the commonest stepping stone to individual fortunes. Have system in your management, and you will find eventually it will outweigh the physical forces of energy without it.

The full name of the Sweet Singer of Michigan is Julia Annie Moore. But this is no sign that she won't write Annie Moore poetry.

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

MAIN LINE.

Time Table—Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.	*Mail	*Day	*J'n	*P'n	*Exp.	*Exp.	*Exp.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Detroit.....Lv	7 00	9 35	4 45	9 50	6 30		
G. T. Junction.....	7 15	10 00	5 00	10 10	6 45		
Wayne Junction.....	7 30	10 20	5 15	10 25	7 00		
Ypsilanti.....	8 10	10 45	6 00	11 04	7 35		
Ann Arbor.....	8 30	11 00	6 30	11 21	8 00		
Dexter.....	8 50	11 20	6 50	11 41	8 20		
Chelsea.....	9 15	11 45	7 05	12 01	8 45		
Grass Lake.....	9 47	12 17	7 33	12 33	9 07		
Jackson.....Ar			P. M.	8 00			
Jackson.....Lv	10 20	12 15		12 45	9 30		
Albion.....	11 04	12 48		1 23	10 33		
Marshall.....	11 50	1 30	*K'al.	1 45	11 05		
Battle Creek.....	12 19	1 55	*Acc.	2 10	11 35		
Galesburg.....	12 52				12 08		
Kalamazoo.....	1 13	2 38	A. M.	2 53	12 25		
Lawton.....	1 54			3 05	1 05		
Decatur.....	2 11	3 00		3 20	1 15		
Dowagiac.....	2 36			3 45	1 37		
Niles.....	3 05	4 07	6 30	4 10	2 38		
Buchanan.....	3 50			4 28	2 54		



## Local Matters.

—Remember the Busy Bee fair.

—Mr. A. Bedell expects to remove his boot and shoe business to the store formerly occupied by Vanderoock Bros., at the De pot.

—The Busy Bee oyster supper and social will be given at the New Jerusalem Chapel, on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 22. Supper will be served at 5 p. m. Tickets 25 cts.

—The Detroit Presbytery will be in session in this city during the coming week, to settle the Murray case. It is probable that the session will be held with closed doors.

—At the Young People's Society of the Presbyterian church, next Monday evening, the Bible study—"The Old Testament and the Hebrew World"—will be conducted by Mr. John Taylor.

—The Greenbackers will hold a county convention at Ann Arbor, Feb. 22, for the purpose of selecting twelve delegates to represent them at their State Convention at Lansing, Feb. 28.

The Young People's Society of the M. E. church will give, on Monday evening, a musical and literary entertainment, at which Miss R. E. Solleck, of the State Normal School, will read an essay.

—The late hour at which we received the report of the Pleiades public exercises prevented its publication last week. The exercises are spoken of as having been the best of any held by Normal societies this winter.

—Plaster dealers are warned against a firm styling themselves "D. A. & F. L. Noble, successors to the Grandville Plaster Co." The Union Mutual Insurance Company, of Maine, are the only successors to the before mentioned company.

—We issue from this office this week Mr. De Witt C. Bucklin's "Historical and Poetical Illustrated Poultry Catalogue," a book of about fifty pages. The price is, paper, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents; and orders should be addressed to De Witt C. Bucklin, Ypsilanti, Mich.

—The ladies of the Mission Circle of the First Baptist Church will give an oyster, cake and pie supper at the vestry, Friday evening, February 21. A good square meal for 25 cents. Proceeds will be applied to support of their missionary in the northern part of this State.

—The sermon on "Popular Amusements" preached by the Rev. J. M. Richmond, on Sunday evening last, has excited so much attention that we have requested and received permission to publish it entire in our next issue. Extra copies of the paper may be obtained on early application.

—Prof. E. Olney, of Michigan University, will address the union temperance meeting at Light Guard Hall, next Sunday, Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock, p. m. Next there be a full attendance, as the speaker will give an instructive and most profitable address.

By order of Executive Committee.

—The Ladies Literary Club is steadily increasing in interest. They have decided to have essays on modern topics in addition to the regular subject of Asia. The programme for Wednesday, Feb. 19, is "Siberia." Mrs. Goodison; "Cyprus," Miss Genevieve Walton; and "Life of Bayard Taylor."

—A Democrat and a Greenbacker recently came within hailing distance, when the following conversation took place: Democrat, "Come, can't we get together on this voting business?" Greenbacker, "Well, I don't know; we're working on principle." Democrat, "O, hang principle! anything to beat the Republicans."

—In addition to the oratorio of "The Prodigal Son," the Musical Union propose giving Mr. Pease's cantata, "The Old Clock on the Stairs," which was successfully presented here some two or three years since, at the time of its composition. Those who heard it then will be pleased to know of its proposed repetition.

—Letters remaining in the postoffice Feb. 14: Mrs. M. A. Adams, E. P. Ashcraft, Chas. H. Beach, Tilla Bishop, Letitia Brown, Mollie Burk, Lizzie Campbell, S. P. Clark, J. S. Conant, Dewitt Freeman, Hon. C. A. Gover, S. W. Hall, Wm. Holliday, Henry Larnell, Samuel Pratt, Minnie Roach, Wm. Webster.

—Mr. F. S. Finley, who sends the butter he makes by the Cooley process to Mr. J. M. Chidester, of Detroit, has just received from Messrs. Doan & Rowley, also of Detroit, an urgent request to supply them with his butter. The butter made by the Cooley process now retails for twenty-five cents a pound in Detroit, and the market is all that could be desired.

—At the last meeting of the Ladies' Library Association, it was voted that the thanks of the Association be extended to Mr. Andrew Campbell for his able and interesting lecture on Robert Burns; also to the editor of the Commercial, for gratuitous printing of notices, doggers, etc.

Mrs. J. B. KIRNE, Sec'y.

—The subject of Mr. Laible's discourse, to-morrow evening, at the New Jerusalem Chapel, will be "The Scripture Language of Analogy between the Mind and the Universe, or, The Divine Law of Life between God, Man, and Nature." Mr. Laible desires us to say that, in this discourse, and others of the series he is engaged in delivering, he designs to show that God's word, seen from this light, is emphatically its own defense.

—We have seen a drawing of the new Farmer's Engine which Philo Ferrier & Son have just begun to make. The drawing was made by Mr. James McCoy, and Mr. Millar, under whose patterns the engine is made, say in praise of the drawing that

heretofore he had brought a draughtsman from New York to do his work, but he had never before been so well satisfied. Mr. McCoy drew the engine from rough sketches of the different parts, the putting together of which parts was itself a work of genius.

—Rev. Mr. Sunderland, of Ann Arbor, will speak at New Jerusalem Chapel, on Sunday at 3 p. m. Subject of discourse, "What is Inspiration? What is Revelation?"

Analysis of discourse: Both inspiration and revelation too large to be confined to any age of the world to the exclusion of other times. The criterion of truth. The Bible as a classic. The Bible and modern civilization. The Bible as a history of religious evolution. The Bible as a book of moral and spiritual teaching and incentive. Who are the real friends of the Bible?

—The Red Ribbon masquerade, given on Thursday evening, passed off successfully. About sixty maskers appeared on the floor and fifty spectators' tickets were sold. The ladies' prize, a pair of white kid slippers, was taken by Mrs. Thomas Duffy, who showed by her costume the good results of the Red Ribbon movement; and the gentlemen's prize, a fine album, went to Mr. C. Sterling, who was half honest Granger and half Lee Patent Farm Gate. All of the costumes were tastefully gotten up, and the ball itself was a great credit to the managers and to the club.

—In the course of a recent conversation, Mr. A. Van Cleve, connected with the Michigan Central ticket department, at Chicago, said that the question of doing away with commutation tickets had been discussed at different times during several years, and that the company had delayed action in the hope that some change would come to increase the commutation business. Not more than forty season tickets are sold along the entire road, and fifteen or sixteen of those are sold at Ypsilanti. The company will not lose anything and it may gain something by the change. Of course, the loss falls almost wholly on this city, and Ypsilanti must bear it as best she can.

## PERSONALS.

Mr. Chas. R. Whitman left for Washington on Monday last.

Bishop Gillespie will conduct services at St Luke's church, to-morrow morning.

The Rev. J. M. Richmond is receiving a visit from his brother who lives in Iowa.

Rev. J. S. Boyden delivered two discourses at Lodi, on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

On Washington's Birthday the law students of the University will be addressed by Mr. Henry M. Cheever, of Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Uhl left for Grand Rapids, on Tuesday. Mrs. Uhl had been visiting in Detroit and was detained in Ypsilanti by illness.

## A NEW INDUSTRY.

It is well known that for a few years past Mr. E. Murby, of this city, has been carrying on the manufacture of knit goods for the retail trade. In this business he has employed twenty-five women and girls, who occupied their spare hours by finishing the work done by the machines Mr. Murby runs. The goods have been sold at a considerable profit, and it has been made evident that if a mill could be obtained in which the yarn could be made and the rest of the work done on a somewhat larger scale, and especially if a cheaper class of goods could be put into the market, a very handsome profit could be realized. This fact has led to negotiations between Mr. Murby and some other gentlemen, with a view to starting a manufactory of knit goods. As yet nothing definite has been decided. The choice of a place of manufactory lies between the Foster Mills, above Ann Arbor and the Rawsonville mills. Several Ann Arbor gentlemen, and among them Dr. Cocker, of the University, are anxious to have the former mills chosen, in which case Ann Arbor will be made the disbursing point, employment will be given to the laboring people of that city, and the farmers around Ann Arbor will have a home market for their wool. Mr. Murby, however, has made his home in Ypsilanti and he naturally prefers to stay here. Very little capital is required, from \$7,500 to \$10,000 being ample. With this amount of capital, and by using, so far as it would go, the machinery Mr. Murby now has, the mills could turn out jackets, mittens, garters, half-hose, scarfs, hoods and yarn. Careful estimates show that there is money to be made in the business, and we hope that, in view of this fact and taking into account the benefit directly and indirectly to the town, enough of our citizens will interest themselves in the matter to see that the new industry is located in Ypsilanti.

—Obituary.—W. H. Harrison, an old resident of this city, died at the residence of his mother, on Budlong street, at 3:05 p. m. Wednesday, the 5th. He has resided here for more than thirty years, for a large part of the time engaged as a newsdealer; he has also been engaged in other business. He was born at Ann Arbor. He leaves a wife, mother and sister here, and a sister in Omaha (Mrs. G. W. Ambrose), and a brother in Ypsilanti (J. Z. Harrison). He was of a good disposition, and was greatly beloved by his family, who will long mourn his death.

A post mortem was held, at the request of the deceased, yesterday afternoon, and it was ascertained that death resulted from ossification of the heart.—Adrian Daily Times.

That the velocipede is of heavenly origin is evident from Milton's lines, "With centric and eccentric scribbled o'er, cycles and the bicycle orb in orb."—Boston Transcript.

## FUTURE GREATNESS.

### SIX STORES, A HOTEL, AND AN OPERA HOUSE TO BE BUILT.

For some weeks past Ypsilanti has been astir with the bustle attending one of the largest business projects this city has ever known. The facts now first detailed have been in our possession for several weeks, but have been withheld from the public until the negotiations were completed. The project embraces no less than five new stores, a new hotel, and an opera house. The stores will be built and occupied by young and energetic men, men who have all of them built up a large trade; so that the new enterprise, so far from being a speculative one, is of the most solid business character. Although the present high rents on Congress street make it cheaper to own than to rent stores, we think that the lowered rents which will result from the increased accommodations will be but temporary; for in the end business will be concentrated on this side of the river and the increased demand for store room will again bring rents up.

It is hard to overestimate the advantage Ypsilanti will gain from the new enterprise. The surrounding property on Washington and Congress streets will be made much more valuable; the work of building will give employment to many workmen, and in general, business will receive a new impetus. All the papers have been made out and each new proprietor has his deed. All of them are under bonds to finish building before October 1, and the contract for building the hotel will, when drawn, call for the completion of the building inside of four months.

#### THE GENERAL PLAN.

It is proposed to divide the present Hawkins House into two parts, one part (20x60 feet) is then to be moved back and made to front on Washington street, while the other part will form the dining room and kitchen of the new hotel. The present site of the Hawkins House will be occupied by a brick building containing six, possibly seven, new stores. The building will be two stories in height and the upper floors will be used in some cases as offices and in other cases for residence. The new building will cover a space of 120x97½ feet, and will be separated from the wooden building in the rear by an alley 20 feet wide. The barns of the Hawkins House will be directly in the rear of the new hotel.

The store on the corner of Congress and Washington streets will be occupied by J. SANDERS.

Mr. Sanders will enlarge his clothing business by adding a large line of children's clothing and by a general increase in the stock. The second story will be occupied by law offices, one of which has already been spoken for. The third floor will probably contain the tailoring department, and the basement will be fitted up for a barber shop. Mr. Sanders has a lot 20 feet wide by 73½ feet deep. The next lot has a front of 44 feet and will be occupied by THE HARRIS BROTHERS.

They will build two stores, one for their own occupation and one to rent as a dry goods store. The entrance to the upper floors will be between these two stores; a wide passage on the first and second floors, running lengthwise of the building, will give access to all the offices. Next to the Messrs. Harris, Mr. J. Sanders will build a second store with a front of 18 feet. The next store, with a frontage of 20 feet will be occupied by WALLACE AND CLARKE.

This firm will have practically a four story building; the basement, eight feet in height, will be occupied by furniture, as will also all the floors above. This will give Ypsilanti probably the largest furniture warehouse in Washtenaw county. The store at the west end of the block, having a frontage of 18 feet, will be occupied by MRS. CURTIS.

Who will remove thither her millinery rooms. The upper floors will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Curtis as a residence, and for their accommodation the rooms will be connected with

#### THE HOTEL.

It is not yet definitely decided whether the hotel will stand on the east or the west side of Mr. Hawkins' residence, all depending on whether a seventh store is added to the block. But however that may be, the new part will be about 30x52 feet, and will be of brick. The lower floor of Mr. Hawkins' residence will be converted into a ladies' parlor, a square room occupying the front of the house, and a gentleman's drawing room in the rear of the ladies' parlor. The ladies' entrance will be where the entrance of the house now is.

The new part will contain, on the ground floor, a large front office, two sample rooms, wash rooms, etc.; and in the upper stories, six suits of two rooms each, and a number of single rooms. The hotel will accommodate in all forty persons. The dining room and kitchen will be placed in the rear of the main buildings, with which it will be connected by a brick passage-way. The two rooms will occupy a space of 30x40 feet; in the second story the laundry will be located, and the third story will be fitted up for servant's quarters.

#### THE OPERA HOUSE.

The opera house plans are the only ones connected with the new enterprise which are not yet matured. The building will stand between Mr. Hawkins' residence and Henderson & Sweet's planing mill, and a narrow passage way, separating it from the hotel, will give access to the greenroom. Enough money has been pledged already to assure the undertaking. Without being either large or elaborate, the opera house

will be comfortable, safe and convenient. The site will be equally advantageous to all the merchants on the street, and would seem to be, in the light of the other improvements, the best location that could be selected.

#### THE COST.

It is estimated that each store will cost, exclusive of the lot on which it stands, \$25,000; the block of stores will cost \$30,000, and the entire improvement will represent an outlay of not less than \$50,000. It is the determination of the builders that this money shall be spent, as far as possible, in Ypsilanti, and that our city shall reap as much benefit as possible from the improvement. Within thirty days the place that once knew the Hawkins House will know it no more forever, and in a few months more the city will be the better off by a handsome block of buildings.

"One touch of nature," observed the inebriate as the ground rose and struck him.

The following explanation of a legal term is offered by a Teutonic member of the police force: "Ven I git me out a habens scorpions, I can chust so vell catch a man where he ain't as where he is."

#### STEPHEN PRATT.

Manufacturer of High and Low Pressure Boilers! of all kinds. Smoke Pipes and all Sheet Iron Work, 214, 216, 218, Congress st. West, (between Third and Fourth sts.) Detroit, Mich., Repairing done. Rivets and Boiler Plate for Sale. 779-791

#### MORTGAGE SALE.

By a mortgage bearing date the 6th day of April, A. D. 1871, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1871, at 3 o'clock and 50 minutes P. M., in favor of J. H. Sampson, of the township of Superior, county and State aforesaid, duly mortgaged to Henry W. Ellsworth, of the township of Canaan, Columbia county, New York, and seventy-three cents, and in and to said mortgage, all those certain pieces or parcels of land situated in the township of Superior, Washtenaw county, State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to-wit: The east one hundred and five (105) acres of the southeast quarter and the south four (4) acres of the east half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28), township two (2), south of range seven (7) east.

Said mortgage is due, and the amount claimed to be due thereon at the date of this notice is the sum of five thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars and seventy-three cents, and in and to said mortgage, the fee of fifty dollars, stipulated in said mortgage; and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted for the recovery of the amount due on said mortgage, or any part thereof; therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the same will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein (and above) described, with interest, cost and expenses of said sale, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south front door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, at said county, place of holding the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw, on Monday the FIFTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

Dated February 6, 1879. HENRY W. ELLSWORTH, Mortgagee. EDWARD P. ALLEN, Attorney.

#### CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance and by virtue of the decree of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery, made and entered on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1878, in the case wherein L. E. Childs is Complainant and Charles McIntosh and Mary J. McIntosh are Defendants, the undersigned, one of the Circuit Court Commissioners for said county, will sell at public auction, at the south front door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, on the Eighteenth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following described land and premises, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the city of Ypsilanti, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, described as follows, viz: Commencing at a point in the north line of Congress street, sixteen rods and two feet west of the west line of Adams street; thence west four rods and six inches to Hamilton street; thence north eight rods to an alley two rods wide; thence east four rods and six inches; thence south eight rods to the place of beginning.

Dated January 29, 1879. BABBITT & GRIFFIN, FRED A. HUNT, Solicitors for Complainant. A Circuit Court Commissioner for Washtenaw Co., Mich.

#### MORTGAGE SALE.

By a mortgage bearing date the first day of February, A. D. 1872, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw county, Michigan, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1872, at eleven o'clock A. M., in favor of J. H. Sampson, of the township of Superior, county and State aforesaid, duly mortgaged to Ann M. Skinner, "All that parcel of land lying and being in the city of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw county, Michigan, known and described as lot number eighty-four (84) of the village (now city aforesaid) of Ypsilanti, according to the recorded plat thereof. The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, is the sum of four hundred and twenty-three dollars and fifty cents, and in addition thereto an attorney's fee of fifty dollars, stipulated in said mortgage; and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted for the recovery of the same, or any part thereof; therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the same will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein (and above) described, with interest, cost and expenses of said sale, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south front door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw), on Monday, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

Dated December 21, 1878. EDWARD P. ALLEN, ANN M. SKINNER, Mortgagee. Attorney.

#### CHANCERY SALE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. In Chancery. Eugene M. Childs, Complainant, vs. Andrew Shuda and Barbara Shuda, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree made and entered in the above entitled cause, on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1878, the undersigned, one of the Circuit Court Commissioners in and for said County of Washtenaw, will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south front door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, at said county, place of holding the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw, on the first day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all those certain pieces or parcels of land situated in the township of Ypsilanti, county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing first links south and six chains west of the quarter post on the north side of section ten, township three, south of range seven east; thence west two chains of an alley; thence south three chains; thence east two chains; thence north three chains to place of beginning; also commencing on the south line of an alley three chains and seventy-five links south of the north line of section ten, township three, south of range seven east; thence north three chains; thence west four chains and eighty-six links to the south line of an alley; thence east along said south line four chains and twenty links to the place of beginning, containing two acres of land.

Dated, February 13, 1879. BABBITT & GRIFFIN, FRED A. HUNT, Solicitors for Complainant. A Circuit Court Commissioner for Washtenaw Co., Mich.

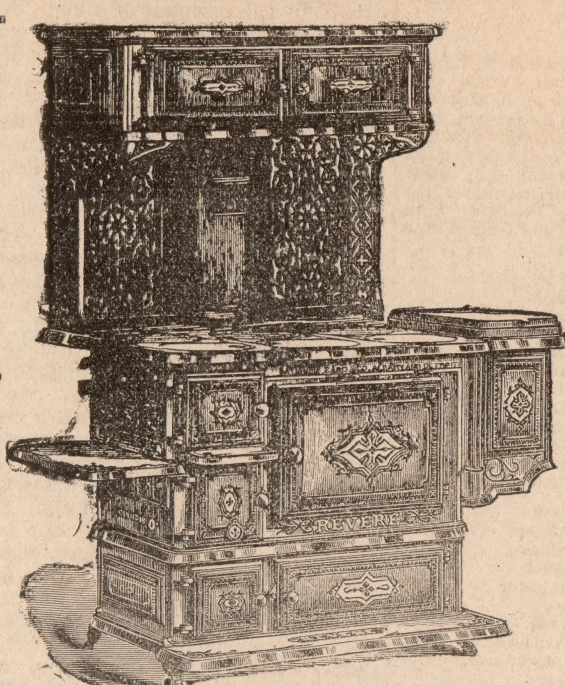
#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, to me directed and delivered, wherein Albert H. Roemer, survivor of himself and Gustave Lilges, is plaintiff, and Frank Tooker is defendant, I did, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1879, levy upon all the right, title and interest of said defendant therein named and to the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot No. 2, in Hunter's addition to the village, now city, of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw county, Michigan, which property I shall offer for sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, Michigan, on Wednesday, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated, Ypsilanti, February 13, 1879. JOSIAH S. CASE, Sheriff. Deputy Sheriff. CLARENCE TINKER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

## REVERE RANGE!

For hard or soft coal and wood



IT WILL BAKE EVENLY, BROIL PERFECTLY, WORK SATISFACTORILY, PLEASE EVERYBODY! Is the Cheapest and Best Range in the Market. Don't fail to see it before you purchase.

A FULL LINE OF HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE AT J. H. SAMPSON'S, No. 17 Huron street, Ypsilanti.

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WITH THEIR NEW PATENT TUBULAR BAR, Which adds greatly to the strength of the case and supports the action firmly, are acknowledged by everybody to be far superior to any Piano made, alike in Power, Resonance of Tone, Durability, Evenness of Action and Beauty.

FIFTEEN OF THESE BEAUTIFUL PIANOS ENGAGED AND STILL THE ORDERS COME IN.

Don't fail to see them before you purchase, at CHAS. E. SAMSON'S MUSIC ROOMS.

FALL AND WINTER 1878 AND 1879.

J. F. SANDERS THE CLOTHIER,

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For all. Stacks of Shirts and Drawers, Hats and Caps IN GREAT VARIETY.

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